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FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
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THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,262—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1890.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 11
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"...	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	900	W. A. Wholer	25th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	15th „
B.L. ARCADIA	5362	1500	W. H. Andrews	22nd „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	29th „
B. L. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	13th „
B. L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th „
				1891.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	10th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4295	800	G. W. F. Browne.	31st „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain, about
MIRZAPORE.	3913	500	R. Harvey..... 23rd Oct.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton....6th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4295	800	G. W. F. Browne.20th „
PEKIN	3908	800	P. Harris .....4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton....18th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH.
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th October, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 or First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO.....	On the 8th November, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st Oct. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '90
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st Dec. „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA....	G. Mahorcich..	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
POSEIDON.....	L. Lomessich.....	4,200	600	21st Nov. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st October, 1890.

"BIBBY" LINE.

THE well known clipper s. s. "LANCASHIRE," Lt. Harris, R. N. R. Commander, WILL SAIL for MARSEILLES, at the end of October, Limited accommodation for First Class Passengers amidship and fitted throughout with the electric light. No Surgeon or Stewardess. Fare Rs. 300. Apply to
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 15th October, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
BRITANNIA.....	3,069	J. Brown.....	13th Nov.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th October, 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 29th October.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDVIE, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 25th October, calling at Varawal, Mungrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 26th October after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd October, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHI, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KANGRA" 1,978 tons, on or about 4th November.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons on or about 31st October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 25th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd October, 1890. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

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(FOSTER'S PATENT.)

A PACK OF CARDS that will Play Themselves. One, Two or three Persons can play exactly as though Four were present: the Cards will play with you or against you; will tell you when you play correctly, and correct your mistakes. Each Pack plays 40 Games, and every Hand is a perfect example of the Game of Whist.
Rs. 2-8 per Pack.
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Additional tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection,
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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BATS, Best English make, Men's .....each		6	8
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung	„	9	8
Do. do. Plain double strung..	„	11	0
Do. do. do. Cork Handled .	„	10	0
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern	„	11	0
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's.....	„	11	8
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's	„	11	0
Do. Cane and Ash	„	12	8
Do. Ayres' Champion.....	„	12	0
BALLS, best Flannel covered, match...Per doz.		8	0
Do. do. do. Waterproof, Seamless, perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ...	„	12	8

	Rs. a.
BALLS, Ayres' Best Flannel covered, Match .....Per doz.	10 8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India Rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in deal wood case .....Per set	44 0
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COMPLETE LISTS FREE BY R. O. P.

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FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE.
NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES,
STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

IN consequence of the IMPROVED EXCHANGE We are now able to offer our new Consignments of Hats &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat Beaver Flexible Felt Hat Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat	„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self colors.		Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
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OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
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Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.
It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.
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Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's.....	„	55
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Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins ..... from Rs.		3
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Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed ..... from Rs.		4
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Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O'-Pearl or in plain Mother-O-Pearl, with Silver Mounts..	25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable.....	20

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GLASS.....Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles .....Rs. 8 each.

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„ Wirebound, very fine .....each	Re. 1 and „	1	8
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„ „ Gold .....each	from „	10	0

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Apply to
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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of 18
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name
Address
Occupation
188
Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.
* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.
REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.
INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.
F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDIES, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, bothin BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862.....	£399,690	0 0
„ 1883.....	£988,156	0 0
„ 1886.....	£955,039	0 0
„ 1889.....	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES—LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£3,475,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1881	£5,348,407 9 1
1879	£4,360,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 12

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,
Manufacture Specialities in
PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,
COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY,
Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,
Estimates and Drawings on Application.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY. Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

FIRST GRAND GALA OPENING NIGHT.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25TH.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Ticket Rs. 2.

Gentlemen only 2 Rupees Skates included.

Entire Renovation and Installation of the Electric Light with a First Class Band of 20 Performers.

RACES, &c., FOR PRIZES.

SATURDAY ONLY.

10 to 12 noon Ladies' Sessions only.

(Admission 8 Annas.)

2 to 4 Ladies' & Gentlemen's Practice

(Admission 8 Annas.)

5 to 7-30 The Elite.

(Admission 1 Rupee.)

8 to 11 (Admission Gents Rs. 2, Ladies Re 1.)

First Grand Fancy Dress Carnival will take place on the 15th of November.

The Floor has been put in first-class Skating order by Mr. Alexander MacKenzie and a new stock of Skates provided for Skaters.

Season Tickets now ready and can be had at Rs. 50 for the Season or Rs. 15 per month.

All Private Skateholders are requested to have their Tickets renewed without delay or the usual charge will be made for the use of the Floor.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN FORBES" ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 21st October, 1890. Agents.

TENDERS are INVITED for the CONSTRUCTION of certain works on the 1st floor of the MALE WARD, St. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, at Bombay.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and Blank Forms of Tender may be obtained, on payment at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the construction of certain works on the 1st floor of the Male Ward, St. George's Hospital" will be received in the Office of the Undersigned, up to 1 p.m. on the 4th proximo.

A sum of Rupees 500 in cash should accompany each Tender as earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the Contract Documents and Agreements, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on receipt of authority from Government.

The Government reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

Should a Tender be accepted, the Contract will commence and subsist on and from the date on which its acceptance by Government is communicated to the Contractor.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 22nd October 1890.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સીંધ એન્ડ પંજાબ કોટન પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 19th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 6th November, 1890, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1890, and to declare a Dividend.

2ND.—To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Bezonjee Pallonjee as a Director in the room of Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Sethna deceased.

3RD.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦.

i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,

Bombay, 22nd October, 1890,

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 23rd October to 6th November, 1890, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for Public information that any person OBLITERATING or INTERFERING in any way with the figures which have been painted upon the several HOUSES in Bombay for CENSUS purposes, will render himself liable to the penalties prescribed by the Census Act of 1890.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 22nd October, 1890.

NOTICE.

WANTED, SURVEYORS and DRAFTSMEN for the Bombay Drainage Works.

Applications (enclosing copies of testimonials) should in the first instance be made in writing and should be sent to the Office of the Undersigned, on or before the 31st instant.

None but those experienced in surveying, levelling, making drawings and framing estimates, need apply.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality,
Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Bombay, 23rd October, 1890.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFENCE FUND.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

K. M. Heeramaneck, Esq.
Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee
Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar.
Furdoonjee Merwanjee Banajee, Esq.
H. D. Setlna, Esq.
Mahadhuvdas Raghnathdas, Esq.
C. S. Devitre, Esq.

	Rs.	as.
Amount previously acknowledged..	702	0
Messrs. Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy's Sons	50	0
Mr. Furdoonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy	15	0
Mr. F. Nowrojee Furdoonjee	25	0
Mrs. C. F. Khory	5	0
Mr. Ruttonjee B. Kurunjwalla	10	0
Mr. Bazonjee Pallonjee Balliwalla	2	0
A Well-wisher of Mr. Kabrajee	2	0
To perform his true duty as a Zoroastrian, Ervad Kharshedjee Munchrjee Katell	5	0
Mr. Sorabjee Dosabhoy Driver, (Bandikool)	5	0
Bai Avabai, widow of Mr. Rustomjee Sorabjee Poonegur	5	0
Surgeon-Major K. S. Nariman	10	0
A Subscriber to the "Rast Goftar" for the last 30 years	100	0
Messrs. Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Tallattee and & Co.	10	0
Mr. Shapurjee Framjee Madon	7	0
Mr. Cowasjee Jeevanjee Tuvuria	5	0
Mr. Furdoonjee Nusserwanjee Postwalla	7	0
Mr. Eduljee Framjee Kavrana	4	0
Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Kavrana	4	0
Mr. Darashaw Nusserwanjee Shroff	5	0
Mr. Cowasjee Jamsetjee Kurunjia	5	0
Mr. Sheriarjee Dadabhoy Kurunjia	5	0
Bundelkhola	4	0
A Sympathizer	10	0
K. R.	10	0
Mr. Kooverjee Rustomjee Sethna	5	0
Mr. Maneckjee Cooverjee Sethna	3	0
Mr. Jamsetjee Maneckjee Setna	2	0
N. B. D.	2	0
Mr. Furdonjee Bhicajee	2	0
Mr. Nowrojee Cursetjee	2	0
Mr. Cowasjee Nowrojee Choi (Surat)	10	0
Mr. Rustomjee Muncherjee Muncherkooka	5	0
Mr. Dinshaw Burjorjee Vania	5	0
Mrs. Ardeshir Hormarjee Wadya	100	0
Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy	50	0
Messrs Moolji Jaitha and Co.	25	0
Mr. Jadowji Comalsi	100	0
FROM BROACH.		
Dusturjee Dinshawjee Peshutonjee Kamdinna	5	0
Mr. Hormusjee Nanabhoy Jumboosurwalla	15	0
Mr. Dinshaw Bomonjee	50	0
Mr. Edaljee Muncherjee Contractor	25	0
Mr. Bomanshaw Sorabjee	25	0
Messrs. Dinshaw Furdoonjee Bros.	21	0
Mr. Jamsetjee Byramjee Paoowalla	15	0
Mr. Furdoonshaw Pestunshaw	15	0
Messrs. Aderjee Muncherjee Dalal	15	0
Mr. Darshaw Rustomjee Dalal	5	0
Mr. Sorabshaw Ardesir Dalal	5	0
Messrs. Sheriarjee Nusserwanjee & Co.	5	0
Messrs. Fakirjee Sheriarjee Bros.	5	0
Mr. Ardeshir Eduljee Contractor	5	0
Dr. Burjorjee Sorabshaw Moonsiff	5	0
Mr. Sorabjee Hormusjee Lakdawalla	7	0
Mr. Jamasjee Hormusjee	3	0
Mr. Jewalee Hathidarcowalla	3	0
Mr. Sheriarjee Dorabjee Daroowalla	3	0
Mr. Rustomjee Hormusjee Vakharia	5	0
Mr. Framjee Dinshawjee Khambatta	2	0
Mr. Muncherjee Khursetjee Kapadia	2	0
Mr. Hormusjee Rustomjee Dastoor	2	0
Mr. Kavasjee Sheriarjee Ghandhi	2	0
Mr. Cursetjee Muncherjee Kapadia	2	0
Dr. Ardesir Jamsetjee Kellawalla	1	0
Mr. Nusserwanjee Bazonjee Kellawalla	1	0
Mr. Bomanshaw Bazonjee Kellawalla	1	0
Mr. Ruttonjee Pestonjee	1	0
Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Kapadia	1	0
Total.....Rs.	1,575	0

K. M. HEERAMANECK.
For Self and Co-Members of the Committee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS AND HIPPODROME OF PERFORMING ANIMALS

EVERY NIGHT at 9 p.m.

IN THE MAMMOTH PAVILION

ON THE ESPLANADE, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

NEW FEATURES!

NEW HORSEMANSHIP!

NEW GYMNASTIC FEATS!

NEW ACROBATIC ACTS!!

ROARS OF LAUGHTER!

UNBOUNDED MERRIMENT!

Come and See the INIMITABLE DOGS and MONKEYS.

FUN! FUN!! FUN!!! BY THE CLOWNS.

RATES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT at 9 p. m.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 4 p. m.

Refreshment Bar. Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

PROSPECTUS.

KATHIAWAR RACES.—1890.

H. H. Agakhan's Purse of Rs. 300, please read—

"H. H. Agakhan's Purse of Rs. 500."

The "Princes' Plate" closes at 10 p.m. 17th November, to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Rajkote.

THE FOLLOWING ARE NOWAVAILABLE.

MOST SECURE AGAINST FIRE AND THIEF.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFES.

No.	Outside Size.	Inside Size.	Fittings.	Price.
3	22 by 17 by 16	15 by 10 by 9	1 Drawer.	215
6	24 by 18 by 18	17 by 11 by 11	1 "	250
10	26 by 20 by 20	19 by 13 by 13	1 "	300
15	28 by 22 by 21	21 by 15 by 14	1 "	350
20	31 by 24 by 22	23 by 16 by 14	2 "	425
31	38 by 26 by 23	30 by 18 by 15	2 "	
	Fitted with two distinct Locks			600
41	33 by 29 by 21	25 by 21 by 13	2 Drawers.	
	Fitted with two distinct Locks			650
36	43 by 28 by 24	40 by 20 by 16		
	Fitted with three Shelves (5 bearers) with two distinct Locks			775

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO
LIBRARIES, INSTITUTES, CLUBS, &c.
BOOKS AT FOUR ANNAS A SHILLING.

WE are now selling off a Large Stock of Books owing to the Covers being a little soiled. To prevent disappointment.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES EARLY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS & NEWS AGENTS,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE COMPANY.

THE SHARE MARKET in Calcutta being CLOSED on account of the DOORGA POOJA HOLIDAYS complete quotations of

THE BENGAL GOLD MINING COMPANIES

cannot be given.

The following shares however can be obtained at the last quoted rates from Calcutta, *i.e.* October 18.—

	Rs.	a.
Dumra Gold Prospecting Syndicate ...	1	12
Sonapet Gold Mining Co. ...	2	1
Western Patkoom Gold Prospecting Syndicate	1	1
Dhadka Mining Co. ...	2	12
Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Co. ...	1	0
Sonakhan Gold Co. ...	1	7
Baghmundi Gold Syndicate ...	1	2

After the holidays all these Stocks are almost certain to rise, and purchasers at above rates will secure a very handsome return on the amount invested.

THE BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE COMPANY.

TEMPORARY OFFICES, TAMARIND LANE.

ARAB HORSES! ARAB HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of excellent ARAB HORSES ARRIVED by the last six Mails consisting of Racers, Hunters, Galloways, and Ponies, at the well-known Stables at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Company, conducted by Messrs. SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD and Co., the well-known IMPORTERS of the best ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES. Over 300 Horses to select from, containing some pick Horses, suitable for Rajahs, Princes and Gentlemen. Expecting by the next and other Mail steamers the Best Horses of the Season.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.
Bellasis Junction Road.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A PARTNER, with Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 to join advertiser in developing a remunerative Iron Foundry and Manufacturing Concern in the South of India. A European with workshop experience preferred. Full particulars on application to "IRON," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE.

A FIRST-CLASS Native MOULDER MAISTRY and FOUR MOULDERS for a small Foundry in Madras. Liberal wages, to experienced men, with yearly agreement.

Railway fares will be allowed to Madras. Apply to "SAND," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our

GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE

for the coming season.

This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
LANDOUR, MUSSOORIE,
N.-W. P.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS the EUROPE MAILS now leave on SATURDAYS, CLOSING at noon, and this is likely to cause great pressure of work on Mail days, it is requested by the undersigned BANKS that BILLS shall be DELIVERED and PARTICULARS of DRAFTS required be furnished not later than FRIDAY.

Bombay, 25th September, 1890.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE AGRA BANK, LD.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE.

NOTICE.

HOT WEATHER SEASON.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

OWING to the increased demand for Rooms, the Proprietor has

REMOVED to LANOWLI WOODS

TO THE

LARGEST UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round.—Excellent view, being situated on the top of the Hill. Rooms large and airy. Excellent table. Many of the Rooms being already engaged for October and November, please apply early for terms, &c., to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

READY FOR SHIPMENT IN ENGLAND.

A COMPLETE pressing plant for 500lbs. BALES of COTTON by Messrs. NASMYTH WILSON & Co.

Prices and particulars upon applications to

F. W. SHALLIS,
Sole Agent, Nasmyth Wilson and Co.
No. 9, Marine Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for bringing from 3,000 to 4,000 tons of BONE MEAL (in Bags) from Tanna (near the Railway station) to along side of steamers in the Harbour and in Prince's and (or) Victoria Docks, Bombay, in the course of the months of November and December.

APPLICATIONS with Guarantee and lowest rates to be forwarded not later than 28th inst., to the office of the undersigned where further terms and conditions can be ascertained.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
Hemshaw's Building, Custom House Road.
Bombay, 17th October, 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

COALS.

TENDERS are invited for SUPPLY of 1,000 tons South Yorkshire or other gas producing COALS to be delivered and weighed over at Mangalore in lots of 250 tons per month, commencing from December next.

Tenders to accompany with a deposit of Rs. 500. Successful Tenderer will have to make a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of his Tender for due fulfilment of his contract.

Tenders will be received in Bombay by the Undersigned up to the 25th instant, or by the Mercantile Mission Branch at Mangalore, up to the 31st instant.

Further terms and particulars can be learned on application to the undersigned.

WARDEN AND CO.,
27, Hummum Street, Fort.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders resident in India will be held at the Company's Office, 73, Apollo Street on WEDNESDAY, the 29th October, 1890, at 4-30 p. m. to transact the following business:—

1st.—To elect a Member of Committee in place of one who retires by rotation, but who is elegible for re-election.

2nd.—To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Local Committee,

P. PEARSON.
Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 17th October, 1890,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—At the Depot 8th Bombay Infantry, Surat, a BILLIARD TABLE by Burroughs and Watts with accessories. In good condition when packed up on Regiment leaving for Quetta. Can be seen on application to O. C. Depot. Price Rs. 800. Open to offer. Particulars from MESS PRESIDENT, 8th Bombay Infantry, Quetta.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SELECT A GOOD HORSE.

MR. ALI BIN AMER begs to draw the attention of public that he had received by the last two mails s. s. "Pemba" and the s. s. "Simla" many first class real ARAB HORSES, consisting of Racers, Chargers, Galloways and Ponies well worth inspection. Also a selected shipment of about one hundred of real Arab Horses is expected here on FRIDAY next. ex the s. s. Purulia which is the best lot expected in India this season and amongst them there are many Racers, Horses and ponies with other excellent big Horses suitable for Gentlemen Nawab and Rajas purposes. Gentlemen and Officers are cordially invited to visit his stable at Ripon Road, Byculla as it is the best opportunity to select a splendid Horse.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

A BRAND new English-built light mail Phaeton, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Brand new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of pair HORSE and single English-made new silver and brass mounted harnesses.

WANTED, an ARAB or WALER charger up to 13 stone and quiet on parade.

TO LET.

A well furnished HOUSE on Malabar Hill, in a good situation for four months of the season commencing from 15th November next.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

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Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus, and

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money), the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office Order for 21/-

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	920
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	900
EXCHANGE & BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Comar. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10½	all	6 pr. ct.	160
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	7	1,050xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	13½pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	825
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	210
Ballary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	410
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	167½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	515
Bowla's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Bolaba	500	1,380	1,380	55	405
Cast India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg.					
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	170
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,100xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	510xd
Hengoll Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	450
Hangaum	750	100	all	..	165
Ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	400xd
Hercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	5 0
Hofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	60xd
Hunmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	422½
Jow Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	160xd
Jow Indian	1,200	500	500	45	525
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	91½
Kabapathy (Bellary)	602	500	500	40	285
Kassoon	500	500	50	120	500
Kind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	2	500
Kind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Korab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	510
Kolkart	1,200	250	250	..	200
	..	,000		Rs. 80	630
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New	£18				
Shares	..	£.18	..	do.	400
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	[1,500	1,000	all	20	425xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	64
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	680
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	355xd
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	900xd
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	890
Connaught	600	500	500	Rs. 25	510
Dolaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	570
Dooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	435
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	725
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	495
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	770xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	490
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	365
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	880xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	520 xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	232½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	735xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	610
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	162
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	790
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	335
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9½pr. ct.	520 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,125
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	90
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	615
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	340xd
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,005xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,200xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12	250xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	760
Wadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	325
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	635xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	695
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,015
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	625xd
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	[1,000	200	200	10	210
	750	150	150	7½	160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	90
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	39
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	£2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,450
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33⅓	870
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	815
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	160xd
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	315xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	90
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	65
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	380
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	10,000	1,000	N dvd	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	1,005
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	90
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	12
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	17

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	21
China Leaf	,,	21-1
Pekin Bar Gold, New	,,	20-2 nom.
Do. Old	,,	20-4 ,,
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	,,	20-11
English Sovereigns	,,	13
Do. Dragons	,,	13
Bar Silver 17 Batteness	,,	105-7
Bar Silver 17 Do.	,,	105-10
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Ladies' Gymkhana vs. the Bombay Gymkhana, 11 a.m.
Football : Scotland vs. The World, 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Patiala arrived yesterday from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c. ; and Idar (s), Liverpool, &c.

NOTICE,—Mails for Persian Gulf, except for Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 12-20, to-day.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 18th October, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 8,027, in the total earnings.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Mauritius, per extra s.s. Brema, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-day.

CRICKET.—The match between the ladies' Gymkhana and the Bombay Gymkhana will be played to-day, beginning at 11 a.m, punctually. A tent will be provided for the ladies.

FAIRS.—The annual Gowalia Tank Road fair will be held on Saturday evening next, and will continue for three successive days. The annual Mombadevie Temple fair will be held this evening.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—The match between Scotland *vs.* The World will be played this evening on the Cooperage, at 5 p.m. All members are requested to attend. Sides will be picked on the ground.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Constable Parker yesterday charged Vithul Urjoon before Mr. Richardson, at the Girgaum Police Court, with having on Tuesday last attempted to commit suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was fined Rs. 10, with the alternative of ten days' simple imprisonment.

THEFT AT SEA.—Three grain merchants, passengers per s. s. Karagola, who arrived here on Tuesday morning from Cutch, reported to the Water Police authorities here, that they had their property in two boxes, and that during the night their boxes, which were placed on the lower deck, were broken open and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 861, stolen.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played at the Yacht Club by the B. B. and C. I. Volunteer Band at the usual time :—

Overture	Titus	Mozart.
Valse	Thine Alone	Meissler.
Selection	The Bells of Corneville	Planquette.
Valse	Joie Envollee	Waldteufel.
Selection	Reminiscences of Wales	Godfrey.
Galop	Kassassin	Winterbottom.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley and the Officers, the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-45 p. m :—

Overture	Die Felsenmuhle	Reissiger.
Gavotte	Pizzicato	M. Watson.
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia	Donizetti.
Valse	Viennoise	Czebulka.
Serenade	Quand tu Chantes	Gounod.
Quadrille	Pantomime	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Peeta Street, Fort, respecting the death of Caboo Cassum, aged 22 years. Deceased was a servant to Sorabjee Nusserwanjee, a liquor-shopkeeper in that street, and lived on the premises. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm was raised that the man had fallen into a well, situated in that street, opposite Sorabjee Nusserwanjee's liquor-shop. A Parsee went down the well, and brought up the body of the deceased. The verdict was that the death of Caboo Cassum was caused by his having been drowned in a well, but under what circumstances he was drowned there is no evidence to say.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—This dispensary, which was opened at Nassick, in memory of Bai Velibai, the deceased wife of Mr. Narrondass Thackersey Mooljee, on the 23rd of July last, has given medical relief to about six hundred poor patients during the short period of 1¼ months ending the 31st August last. In September last the number of patients who attended the dispensary was 939, out of which 906 were Hindoos, of which 495 were males, 255 females, and 156 children. Out of the remainder 25 were Mahomedans, 4 Parsees, and 4 Christians. Amongst the cases treated at the dispensary 12 were rather dangerous cases of surgical operations.

DEATH FROM DHATURA POISONING.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, respecting the death of a Hindoo mendicant, apparently about 45 years of age. It appears on Monday night last, a street lamp-lighter, named Ragoo Luckma, employed at the Erskine Road Market, found the deceased and another mendicant, named Rama Vittoo, lying in a state of unconsciousness on the footpath, at Chimna Butcher Street, and brought the matter to the notice of the police. The police had both the men removed to the hospital, where Rama regained consciousness, while the deceased never rallied, and died on Tuesday. Dr. Gallaghar, the House Surgeon of the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, said that the deceased on admission was very weak and emaciated, and was suffering from an enlarged spleen. He was semi-conscious and was unable to give any account of himself, and became very restless. He was of opinion that the cause of death was dhatura poisoning. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by dhatura poisoning, but under what circumstances the dhatura was administered there is no evidence to say.

A PICKPOCKET AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Constable Hurst charged two notorious characters, named Savlia Dhurrumchund, and Eshwara Ragoo, before Mr. Richardson, accused No. 1 with stealing a purse, containing Rs. 6-10 from the pocket of Doss Betcher, on the 19th instant, while at the Null Bazaar Markets, and accused No. 2 with dishonestly receiving the said stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen. The complainant on the date in question went to the Null Bazaar Markets to make purchases. While there, he observed accused No. 1, Savlia, put his hand in his pocket, and stealing the purse with its contents and making off with it ; on which he gave him chase and arrested him about twenty paces away from the place he committed the theft. Just as complainant seized Savlia, he handed the purse with its contents to Eshwara, who ran away with it, but was arrested by the police on the following day, with the stolen purse in his possession, minus, however, a portion of its contents. The two accused were convicted. Savlia Dhurrumchund, on admitting four previous convictions of theft, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment ; and Eshwara Ragoo, on admitting one previous conviction, was sentenced to eight months' similar imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH,
(COLABA CAUSEWAY.)

Special Revival Services.—From Thursday, 23rd October, to Thursday, 30th, 1890, every evening at 8 o'clock. Holy Communion, Sunday morning, the 26th.

THE London correspondent of the *Indian Spectator*, writing on September 26, says :—

The National Bank of India is to remove next week into visible and more capacious offices in a handsome new building on the opposite side of Thread-needle Street, occupying the ground-floor, where its name and style will become known to many who have never been upstairs to over-crowded rooms, which its business has long since overgrown. This "flitting" of the N. B. I. may remind some of your readers of the removal of the Bombay branch from its old quarters in Rampart Row, near Messrs. Thacker and Co.'s old shop, to the imposing building on the Esplanade, where it has flourished for the last fifteen years or more. In common with other Anglo-Indian banks, the capital of which is in silver, the stock of the N. B. I. is now worth more than last year by a very large percentage. How far that improved value may remain at the close of this year of grace, not even its sagacious manager can tell, or would if he could. He is just as cautious and reticent—though perhaps somewhat bolder from experience—as when he piloted the Chartered Mercantile with scarcely any loss through your Bombay mania of 1863-5, and the panic of 1866-8.

WANDERER'S WELCOME LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

A SOCIAL gathering was held at the Temperance Hall, Lower Colaba, on Tuesday, in connection with the above Lodge. At the appointed hour (8 p. m.) the room was comfortably filled.

Mr. A. Rule, who delivered the opening address, dwelt at some length on the effects of intemperance and "King Alcohol," whose gigantic power was increasing every day, and was the cause of much human depravity. "Take up the money in a publican's till," he said, "and let it make the confession, where did it come from ? Where goes the fruits of robbery ? That money should have gone to feed wretched, miserable families ! "

Songs and a recitation followed, all were well rendered. The selection and pieces played on the pianoforte by Miss Morris and Mr. Moulton were exceedingly good. Mr. Briggs in his "Violin Eccentricities" was most amusing, and received much applause.

Colonel Major, who was also present, rose and addressed the gathering. His address was full of thought, and sparkling with anecdote, and several valuable suggestions were thrown out by him as to the way in which Christianity is to be brought home to the masses.

Mr. Holdway also spoke on intemperance, and its dire effects.

Miss Baizley and Mr. Stanley, also contributed to the success of the evening ; and their songs were expressively sung, especially "Ehren on the Rhine," and "Some Day."

The entertainment, from beginning to finish, was a decided success. Refreshments of a light nature were served during the short intervals. Mrs. J. Briggs, who took more than an active part in the getting-up of this social gathering was unavoidably absent. But Miss Gilbert, another devoted sister of the Noble Order, very ably and creditably filled her place, and, with the assistance of Mrs. Stanley and a few others, carried out the pleasant and varied programme with great success. All present seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly.

THE POSTAGE STAMP FORGERY.

BEFORE Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, the trial of Shreedhur *alias* Kondajee Suckaram Bhapat, aged 45 years, and Moroo Govind Kelkar, aged 48 years, charged with forging and selling Government stamps and abetting each other in the sale of the same, was proceeded with.

Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, prosecuted for the Crown. The prisoners were undefended by counsel.

Suriajee Ramjee Kale, examined, said : I keep a shop in Trimbak Purushram Street. Eventually the two accused selected a room in this locality which they rented about fourteen months ago. They occupied it till the day of their arrest about a month and-a-half ago. I never saw the door of their room opened. The prisoners did not sleep in this house. They both came there at about eight or nine o,clock in the morning and left at three in the afternoon.

Cross-examination declined.

Lnximon Babajee next called, said : I know one Gopalji Natu, and I and Gopalji took a house jointly, No. 20, in Trimbak Purushram Street. I know the two accused who were tenants in that house. I produce the rent acoount which stands in the name of Moro Govind Kelkar.

Prisoners declined cross-examination.

The next witness was a woman named Jai, who gave similar evidence as to the two accused occupying the same house.

Cross-examination declined.

Inspector Morar Rao of the Bombay Police Force said : I was engaged in making inquiries in this case under the Khan Saheb, and was present when Ramdass Lakhmidass was arrested at Thana. Further evidence as to the methods resorted to for the arrest of the prisoners and the numerous articles and implements found in their house was recorded.

Cross-examination declined.

This concluded the evidence in the lower courts for the prosecution.

Both the prisoners reserved their defence for the High Court, where they were formally committed to take their trial, at the next Sessions.

LECTURE ON FOOD.

AN interesting lecture on food, its quality, and composition, &c., was delivered at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, on Tuesday evening, by Dr. Foy, the President of the Association. Mr. Conder occupied the chair.

The lecturer, after pointing out the differences of food partaken by rich and poor, said that in all cases it sustained, nourished, and augmented. We should neither eat too much nor too often, but variety was essential. The German Emperor desired a variety in even his bread daily. Food must be suited to work. What sustained a tailor or shoemaker would not suit an ironsmith, &c., nor could an engine-driver thrive on a shopkeeper's victuals. Parents, as a rule, far too readily gave meat and solid food to children, who should live chiefly on milk, for once used to their taste children were reluctant to give them up. Five meals a day of bread, milk, &c., for children of tender years was not too much. Little children and people in their old age required most care. It was a fallacy to suppose spiced dishes strengthened a weak digestion. Spice should be looked upon as medicine. Insufficiently cooked meat, especially pork, was most objectionable. Here the lecturer showed a number of diagrams illustrating the various forms of disease and worms bad meat produced in the human frame within ten days of consumption. When these insects lodged in the muscle, they gave the greatest pain, and remained over twenty years in the system. Diseased meat was objectionable, however well cooked. In Germany great restrictions prevailed in respect to such meats. Each worm, as shown in the diagram, had a head and several segments ; each segment in its turn breeding thousands of worms. When cattle suffered from consumption, fever, and jaundice, their meat was not only unhealthy, but most poisonous. The lecturer was glad to say, he tried in vain to find such specimens of meat in this city. Fruit, with a very red stone and mottled skin, was also diseased. Bad sugar brought on a sort of itch. The generality of brown or unrefined sugar was deletrious to health. The daily chemical loss of the human body was :—Carbon 4,600 grains, nitrogen 300 grains, hydrogen 9,800 grains, and ash 400 grains. Food was divided into four kinds :—(1) Nitrogenous or proteid, (2) fats, (3) starches, (4) mineral. The consumption of fatty substances required much exercise to help digestion. Starchy food required greater mastication than other kinds. A disproportionate chemical composition engendered nervousness and excitability. A vegetarian could not stave off hunger as long as a meat-eater. Tripe and rice were most quickly digested. Fat required 100° Fahrenheit to melt in the body. In a place like Greenland it answered best to minimise cold. In the last three centuries the dinner hour had retarded by ten hours. It appeared the higher the rank, the later the hour. The hour now was sometimes 9 o'clock, and it seemed to augur that in process of time we should be dining at midnight ! Students could vouch that a light supper best helped their purposes. The lecturer then applied his subject allegorically to spiritual food. Quoting from Genesis, the Psalms, the Book of Daniel, and parts of the New Testament, that both meat and vegetable food had a scriptural authority. Only sacrificial meats were prohibitory. Spiritual food required a spiritual nature, which was not innate, but could be acquired. Prayer and study in private were great helps, and a spiritual energy, love and purity were essential. Christians must not be selfish, but impart spiritual food to others. The Spirit's teaching was necessary.

Mr. Conder proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer and said he was sure all were glad to hear what kinds of food and what hours were best suited generally. When he came out to this country 7 o'clock was the dinner hour, and now it was 8. He was certain he only expressed the wish of those present, when he hoped Dr. Foy would early favour them with another of his interesting lectures.

The meeting then separated.

THE elections in Servia took place on Sept. 26 throughout the kingdom, and passed off in perfect order. They have been conducted for the first time on the new system, which is a very complicated one. The Radicals were entirely victorious. There will be scarcely any opposition in the next Skuptschina. The Liberals have almost ceased to be a party, and the Progressists, although they have the advantage of a capable leader, are too deficient in organisation to become soon a powerful factor. Now that the rulers at Belgrade are showing some moderation and express friendship for Austria-Hungary, they find more favour with the Vienna newspapers, which, on the whole, seem to be satisfied with the result of the elections. The semi-official *Presse* of Vienna gives the Servian Radicals a character for good behaviour by saying that they no longer form a "party of destruction," but are trying to govern usefully and practically. The definite result of the appeal to the country is as follows :—113 Radicals, 18 Liberals, and two Progressists, including M. Garashanine.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Patiala, 1,956 tons, Captain H B Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Calcutta (3rd October), via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr. Heerjee as cabin, and fourteen deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Puttiala (s)	Smith	Calcutta, Oct 3.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Idar (s)	Hughes	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Govino, for Karachi.
" Nizam, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVAL.

Oct.			
17	Congolla s	Richards	Port Natal, Sept 20.
	Baria s	Ostermann	Middlesborough.
	Satara s	Coop	Bombay, Sept 26.
	Cutch Merchant	Abdullah	Muscat, Sept 1.
18	Goorkha s	Johnston	London, Sept 12.
	Purnea s	Icely	Singapore, Oct 7.

DEPARTURE.

October 17.—Steamers Wing Sang, Shahzada, Coconada, and Asia.
October 18.—Steamers Manora, Lalpoora, Gackwar and Kentigern.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 22.

FROM LONDON.

Govino s—5 cases soap, M Dadabhoy ; 150 boxes candles, and 40 cases confectionery, S Hiptoola ; 59 cases oilmanstores, H Maneckjee ; 100 drums linseed oil, Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co ; 4 packages glassware, F Bharmulli ; 22 packages glassware, Hajee Jaffer Virjee and Co ; 12 packages glassware, A H Esmael ; 50 packages glassware, S A Tazall ; 7 cases biscuits, R Framjee ; 22 cases medicine, &c., Treacher and Co ; 50 drums turpentinee, T F Bengallee ; 5 cases confectionery, M M Vullijee ; 20 cases fusi, A H Essoofbhoy.
Peninsular s—5 cases brandy, R Ramchndra and Co.
Mirzapore s—10 cases hams, bacon, and cheese, Hormusjee Aderjee.

FROM HULL.

Douro s—75 cases matches, Abdool Hoosein Curimbhoy ; 15 cases matches, Kurrimbhoy Moonsajee ; 50 cases matches, E Allybhoy ; 50 drums linseed oil, N Surufally and Co ; 50 drums linseed oil, T F Bengalee ; 25 cases matches, A H Dawoodbhoy ; 50 drums linseed oil, Adamjee Jeewanjee ; 50 drums linseed oil, Abdoolally Samsoodin ; 50 drums linseed oil, E A Currim ; 21 bales straw boords M Geerdhardass ; 50 drums linseed oil, E Esoobjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kerbela s—10 cases brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.
Henzada s—5 cases brandy, R Ramchundra.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Pestonjee Maneckjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 22.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar s—8 bales skin, M Shapoorjee and Co ; 13 cwts fishmaws, and 10 cwt hirabole, Hajee M Jewraz ; 1 bale skin, M J Joomabhoy ; 20 cwts ivory, Mahomedjee Peer Mahomed ; 6 bales hides and 30 cwts fishmaws, R Dhamjee ; 13 bales skin, E Ganjee and Co ; 125 cwts gum, S Runchordass ; 30 cwts gum, H Y Abedin ; 72 cwts gum, J Malsee ; 80 cwts gum, N Sooroopchand ; 105 cwts gum, B Sajeen ; 2 bales woollen carpets, Volkart Brothers ; 1 case woollen shawls, and 10 cases Indian curiosities Ardeshir and Byramjee ; 5½ bales skin and hides W and A Graham and Co ; 75 cwts gum, M F Cazaroni ; 15 cwts gum, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co ; 23 cases nutmegs, C Chuterbhooj ; 3,000 castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 78 bales skin, S Moloobhoy and Co ; 43 bales skin Hajee T H Gunny ; 37 cwts gum, S Khimjee ; 90 cwts gum, S Nurpal ; 100 cwt gum, G Sajpal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lancashire s—277¼cwts ground nuts, Lalljee Poonsee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 770 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 330 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 110 bales cotton A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lancashire s—874 cwts castorseed, A Vinayek Chhatre and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—200 bales cotton, Best and Co ; 1000 cwts castorseed, A Blaschcek and Co ; 200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 360 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mirzapore s—6 chests opium, Tata and Co ; and 7 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 46 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 16 chests opium, Jeewanjee Nowrojee ; 20 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 9 cwts ivory, M Dawoodbhoy ; 37 chests opium, H Adum Esmalbhoy ; 28 chests opium, C Ebram ; 16½ chests opium, D P Marker ; 9 chests opium, P F Talati ; 5 chests opium, F N Postwalla ; 28 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 12½ chests opium, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co ; 15 chests opium, Silos E Sassoon and Co ; 20 chests opium, L Chuttoo ; 14 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 41 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—32 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 50 bales twist, The Suadeshi Mills Co ; 26 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 160 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co : 9½ chests opium, Tata ahd Co ; 210 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 139 chests opium, N J Abraham, 75 chests opium, E I Abraham. 76 chests opium Sassoon J D and Co ; 15 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 74 chests opium C Ebram ; 39½ chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 16 chests opium, N J Sassoon and Co ; 42 chests opium, S Abraham ; 59 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 20.

Campbell, Captain, Bo, C I H, on leave, from England.
Thuillier, Captain, Bengal, 21st P J, on leave, from England.
Stockley, Capt, 16th Bengal Cavly, from leave, from England.
Mosse, Lieut, 20th Bo Infty, from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 22.

Beddoes, Lieut, Bo, R D, Fus, on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Banistre, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Deolali.
Hamilton, Major, Bengal, R A, on sick leave, from Jubbulpore.
Simpson, Col, Ms. A A, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Cox, Col, Ms, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 22.

Lyster, Major, Bo, Staff Corp, to join, to Bhooj.
Haydan, Lt-Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Deolali.
Mosse, Lieut, 20th Bo Infy, on privilege leave, to Deesa.

OCTOBER 23.

Cox, Col, Ms, Staff Corps, on furlough, to Tasmania.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1890.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 25th instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Cruckshank Road end of the parade ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements.

Members who are at the tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgum, at 3-50 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors and producing their Tram tickets cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars on Saturday the 25th instant as follows :—

Byculla school and Scottish school.—Two single cars leave Victoria Gardens at 3-35 p.m.,

St. Mary's School.—One double and one single car leave Victoria Gardens at 3-50 p.m.

2. The following scale of Parades is published for information :—

Oct. 25,	Comg. officer's Parade,	Marching Past and	Coy. drill		
Nov, 1,	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
,, 8,	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
,, 15,	Do.	Do.	Do.	Adjutant's drill.	
,, 22,	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
,, 29,	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	

3 The Comanding officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Vol W J High "D" Coy from 22nd October 1890, to 31 March, 1891.

4 The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to Companies as

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows —Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply, JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Lt., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaet Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

"TO LET" for the month of November, SPACIOUS BUNGALOW, in Lonauli. Apply "A. B," care of this Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED BUNGALOW, Upper-storied, on Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, from 1st November for fourteen months. Apply to J. W. BROWN, C. Macdonald & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

RECEIVED by last Mail.—OIL for Sewing Machines, &c., As 10 per Bottle.—ANANDRAO NARAYAN, No. 5, Hornby Row.

PERSONS requiring anything in Crockery Cutlery, Glassware, Platedware and other useful and Fancy Goods would do well on inquiring at SHROFF BROTHERS, Cheapest House.

ON VIEW, at No. 11, Nepean Sea Road, Mr. M. D. CANTO'S Valuable household Furniture, Pianoforte, &c., TO BE SOLD on SATURDAY, 25th October.

WANTED CHIEF OFFICER. Apply to S. S. GOVINO, Victoria Dock.

WANTED—A SECRETARY for the Thana Municipality, with good knowledge of English and Modi, will be kept on probation for 6 months. Salary Rs. 50. Apply with copies of testimonials to NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE ANTIA, Chairman Managing Committee, Thana Municipality.

WANTED immediately a thoroughly, competent EUROPEAN LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Salary Rs. 100. Apply by letter to WILLIAM COOPER, Lithographer and Engraver, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WONDERFULLY CHEAP, CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED small decent travelling TIMEPIECES, fitted in a nice morocco velvet lined case, with lever movements, guaranteed to keep perfect time Price Rs. 6 only.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller 97, Medows Street.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St, Fort, (opposite Soundy and Co).

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the cure for DIABETES. To be had only at PEARSE'S 7, Church Gate Street, Fort.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced European Tuners only. Special rates for regular Tunings.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 10,000 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE new improved CELESTINA with 2 Rolls of Music and Case complete Rs. 80. Also extra Music on hand by John G. Murdoch and Co. London.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH ASH PLANTS WALKING STICKS—A large selection from As .6 to Re. 1-4. Also Elegant Fancy Mounted Sticks, from Rs. 3 to 100.—BADHAM, PILE & CO, Ld., Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

FOR SALE.—COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS, single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

A EUROPEAN LADY wishes to give Tuition Daily in English (6th Standard) Parisean, French, Music, Singing. Highest Testimonials. Addres; "16" care of this Office.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL, built on high ground, near Gymkhana, is the best situated and comfortable Hotel. Large airy rooms and not low-pitched. Open for visitors.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a first-class upper storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

BOMBAY SEASON.—A few stylish private looking Conveyances with single or pair horses for hire at very reasonable rates. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

TENTS.—Various kinds for hire. Double and single Pole Rowty, Shamianas, Palls, Stables &c., Apply to, PESTONJI, Esplanade Gymkhana.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 3.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Gollkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Datur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TRADE: "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

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TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

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INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 22.

THERE was no further movement in Silver in London yesterday, 49½ per oz. being the rate wired through all channels; and in New York the price was unaltered at 109, but with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·85¾ dollars. Rupee Securities were unchanged in London in each denomination, at Monday's quotations; and Indian Sterling Loan remained at 105. For Consols 94⅞ was still the rate; and French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 92¾, Exchange on London being the same as on Monday at fcs. 25·28½. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 6d.

In General Produce, the Wheat Market was quiet but steady, the price of No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool coming ½d. per cental dearer, at 7s. 8d., ex-quay; but other descriptions showing no change. Prices of Linseed were also unaltered.

From quiet, on the previous two days, the tone of the Liverpool Cotton Market became dull at closing yesterday, but Surats steady, the total Sales having reached only 5,000 bales, inclusive of 600 East Indian. 5 11-16d. however, was still the price of ready Mid-American, and Surats were all unchanged in value; while American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, in all positions. The day's Receipts were heavy at 32,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, the price of Mid-Uplands remained at 10¼ cents; but Futures for January were 7 points higher at 10·07 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 59,000 bales, the total arrivals from the opening of the season now comparing as follows with those for the two preceding years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	59,000	69,000	59,000
Three days' do	181,000	176,000	146,000
Since 1st Sept	1,605,000	1,464,000	1,150,000

Here, we have had a very quiet, not to say dull market for the staple to-day, no enquiry to speak of having been felt from exporters for contracts in the new crop, and very little from local spinners for old stuff. Of the latter only a few hundred bales changed hands, made up of Veraval, at Rs. 162; Compta, at Rs. 160; Dhulia, at Rs. 107; and Dharwar, at Rs. 173 per candy. Prices for new and old are quoted as before.

WHEAT.—Considerably less business has transpired in this market to-day; but the feeling has continued to be firm; and rates are quite unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been again taken to a moderate extent in a steady market, and rates are quoted the same as yesterday, except for Gingelly, which may be called eight annas to a rupee per candy lower at Rs. 40 to Rs. 40½ for White, and Rs. 38 to Rs. 38½ for Mixed Seed.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	1,538 bales.
Wheat	5,423 cwt.
Linseed	1,944 „
Gingelly.....	5,180 „
Castor Seed.....	8,388 „

FREIGHTS remain quiet; but again we have no fresh business of importance to report, and rates if unchanged must be taken as lacking this test.

EXCHANGE.—The steadier feeling referred to in our last report as noticeable in this market yesterday, has continued to-day, but with very little business passing in either direction. Merchants' Bills have been very scarce, and there is scarcely any demand for remittance. Some Demand at 1s. 6 15-16d., for forward delivery, was done between Banks; and business in Telegraphic for March transfer, also between Banks, at the same rate, was reported. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	1s. 6 9-16d.
Do. Telegraphic	.....	1s. 6 7-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight	.....	1s. 6 23-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	.....	1s. 6 15-16d.
Francs 3 months' sight	.....	1·99¾

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather weak in tone than otherwise, and a decline of 1-16 per cent., in the rate of Fours for Money has been established, 103⅛ having been the closing quotation. For Account priess are unaltered, 103 having been named all day for the coming settlement, and 102¾ for that at the end of next month. For 4½ per cents. 106 has again become the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—The feeling with regard to Cotton Mill Scrip has been firm to-day at our quotations, the only changes which we make in our list this evening being an advance of Re. 1 in Anglo-Indian; and of Rs. 5 in Empress; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Queen. In Press shares Colaba are Rs. 15, and Fort Rs. 5 higher; and Mofussil are Rs. 2½ down, at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are still in demand, ; and have further advanced Rs. 2½, say to Rs. 920 per share.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dholleras.....	4¾.
2¾ per cent. Consols for Account...	94¾
3 per cent. French Rentes	92¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	105
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79⅞
4½ per cent. „	83
Bar Silver	49½
Exchange on India 60 days' sight ...	1s. 6d.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, OCT. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges arrived here from Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, OCT. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Elektra left for Bombay this afternoon.

The Italian steamer R. Rubattino left Aden for Bombay this morning at 9 a.m.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mail for Mauritius via Zanzibar closes at Aden about 6 a.m. Thursday, 23rd.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

A steamer leaves Colombo for Mauritius at 4 p.m. 25th.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd October, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	22	21	12 p.m.	1	4
Suez	22	30	2 p.m.	...	31

Time occupied in the transmission of messages at Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 22nd October, 1890.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	35	...	6
„ Kurrachee ...	...	14	...	1
„ Madras	...	18	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 21.

10 p.m.	78·1

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22.

6 a.m...	74·9
10 a.m...	80·4
2 p.m...	83·5
4 p.m...	83·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FLETCHER—BAPTY—October 21, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. T. H. Greig, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Grant Fletcher, Manager, Agra Bank, Agra, to Adelaide Mary Louisa, third surviving daughter of the late James Bapty, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BLOOMFIELD—October 15, at Thurmah Factory, Darbhungah, the wife of it Bloomfield, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ASHUNOLLAH—October 15, at the Dilkhosha, Abdullah, the infant son of Nawab Ashunollah, aged 7 months.

FOX—October 8, at Quetta, George Valentine Fox, the second son of the late F M Fox, North-Western Railway, aged 26 years, 2 months and 27 days.

HANNAGAN—October 7, at Mandalay, Burma, of fever, Cecil Houghton Marshall, only surviving, dearly loved son of J S and M E Hannagan, of Lucknow, aged 23 years.

KNELLER—October 14, at Nagpur, Hugh St John, son of H S Kneller, aged 7 months and 19 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1890.

COMPARISONS are odious and seldom advisable, but we have never read any of the narratives which the Private Secretary of the Governor of Madras devotes to Lord Connemara's official tours without thinking how much more they tell about the "Material and Moral Progress of India" than the somewhat dreary blue-books to which that title is attached. Mr. Rees is a traveller who goes about with a keen perception of all that is worth hearing and seeing in the country through which he passes, and with all respect to Lord Connemara, we sometimes wish in reading these admirable tour reports of his that his Private Secretary were put upon even better work than that of historiographer of his Excellency's useful and industrious progresses. This latest record, which describes Lord Connemara's twelfth tour, has this in common with those that have gone before it, that it represents an Indian Governor at his best. Lord Connemara, save in energy and spirit, is not a young man, and this journey of his, undertaken in the hot weather, in a temperature never lower than 95° and often rising to 107°, must have satisfied the people of the Madras Presidency that they have a Governor who does not spare himself in the public service. We notice here and there in an incidental way illustrations of the excellent good sense which Lord Connemara applies to the work of administration. Nothing could have been better, for example, than the attitude taken up by the Madras Government in regard to the Courtallum dispute. Government very properly refrained from direct interference in the proceedings, but they instructed their law officers to watch the case, and to state that in the event of the conviction being upheld, it was their belief that justice would be met by a small fine. Government, at the same time, doubting whether the conviction by the local magistrate would be upheld, directed its law officer to apply for bail—an intervention which was certainly in accordance with good sense, and which the issue of the appeal to the High Court of Madras abundantly justified. This twelfth tour was essentially a railway tour, for it began with the cutting of the first sod of a new railway from Trivalur to Miyavaram, and it ended with the performance of a similar function in connection with the much greater enterprise of the East Coast Railway. The first undertaking, though it will be of modest dimensions, claims notice as illustrating the enterprise of two local boards which are amongst the first in India to tax themselves for the purpose of railway construction. It will be a small line, 53 miles long, and the cost, which is estimated at 29 lakhs of rupees, will be divided between the Madras Government and the Tanjore Local Board. The other line has been already described in our columns, and it will be sufficient to refer to it as an example of the keen interest which Lord Connemara's Government have always taken in railway enterprise. Railway achievements and the programme of that Government are summed up in the last paragraph of Mr. Rees's narrative, in which he says that during the last four years 393 miles of railway have been opened, 366 miles are under construction and well advanced towards completion. Operations which will eventually extend over 558 miles have been commenced within the last few days, and the survey of 284 miles has just been sanctioned.

Mr. Rees never loses sight of the picturesque, either in the objective form of natural beauty, or in the subjective form of historical association and tradition. He would think it a sin to mention a journey down the slopes of the Nilgiris without paying a tribute to the beauty of that favoured region. When later on he is in the less familiar country of the Eastern Ghauts he has larger opportunities for description, and of course he uses them well. But this time Mr. Rees seems to have been more interested in man than in nature; and, though his official duties must have sat heavily upon him, he found opportunity for acquiring a good deal of information in regard to the condition of the people, and to their disposition towards topics of current discussion. In Trichinopoly he was in one of the most well-to-do districts of the Presidency, and there he found wages which are on the whole high. Ordinary labourers were earning as high as six annas a day or nine times as much as a diamond miner in the Deccan, according to Tavernier, could earn in the seventeenth century, and assuming, as Mr. Rees does, that the purchasing power of money is not now more than a quarter of what it was then, the balance remains very much in favour of the nineteenth century. The Tanjore district is in an even better economic condition than that of Trichinopoly, and here enquiries showed that an ordinary cultivator who has no occupancy rights enjoys an income of about Rs. 50 a year. The ryots, however, are much better off, though we fancy that a good many people would challenge the estimate that has been made by a survey officer that the income of the ryots of the smallest holdings is not less than Rs. 200 a year. Whatever may be said on the subject in the House of Commons, one eminent Indian official is of opinion that the Madras rates of assessment are too low. Lord Reay, we believe, was of opinion that if the Madras Government were to apply the Bombay rates to the districts bordering on this Presidency, they would more than cover the extra demands made upon the Presidency by the Supreme Government three years ago. However this may be, it is now stated, for the benefit of Mr. Seymour Keay, we suppose, that in the Madras Presidency it is by no means true that Government take the lion's share of the gross outturn of land. Throughout the Presidency the Government assessment, Mr. Rees says, rarely exceeds 20 per cent. of the gross produce, and generally amounts to something considerably under that figure. In the Chingleput District enquiries were made similar to those that had been made elsewhere, and they showed that the wages of the agricultural labourers, the poorest class in India, amount to between Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 a year, a rate which Mr. Rees tells us must not be imagined for a moment as necessarily implying want of food. It would have been interesting to learn to what extent the ranks of the agricultural labour class are being recruited from other castes. Thus Conjeveram has for ages been the head-quarters of a large community of weavers. The same story is told here as is told in contrasting Tavernier with present facts, or as is told more directly in Sir George Birdwood's recently reprinted memoir upon the old East India records. The industry is dying under the competition of Manchester goods, and one would like to know what has become of the displaced weavers, who well-nigh all over India have become a depressed class, and are amongst the first to feel the effects of famine. Another industry which Mr. Rees found literally *in articulo mortis*, is the lacquer industry near Nandyall, on the Bellary-Kistna Railway. Here beautiful lacquer fans are manufactured, but this art and that of making inlaid weapons are both dying away, the lacquer-makers having literally dwindled down to one man. If there is room, as there surely is, for the element of pathos in economics, instances of this kind have a pathetic side to which no well-wisher of India can be insensible. Are we, however, going to make up in the larger industries of the country what we have lost in the smaller? The Singareni coal mines, we heard the other day, are at last turning out coal at a rate of something like 100,000 tons a year. And there is a reference to Singareni in Mr. Rees's narrative, which reminds us that upon the railway administrations it very much depends whether the Indian coal trade is to expand or not. On the eastern section of the Bellary-Kistna Railway local timber is used for fuel. It is supplied at the rate of Rs. 5-8 a ton, and assuming 3½ tons of wood to be equivalent to one ton of coal, wood is still the cheaper fuel, though coal can be bought at Singareni at the pit's mouth at Rs. 7-8 a ton—another proof, as Mr. Rees says, of the prohibitive nature of the railway freights paid for coal in India.

Before passing from these economic questions we may refer to the fact mentioned by Mr. Rees that while Lord Connemara and his party were visiting a cotton press at Guntur, a Reuter's telegram arrived reporting that further measures were being taken by cotton associations at home to protect the trade against the adulteration of Indian cotton. We agree with Mr. Rees that the complaint is unfortunately too well founded. But we do not agree with him when he says that the fault, of course, rests with the grower and not with the packer, the truth being that the grower would not grow cotton of inferior staple if others were not so perniciously clever in passing it off. It is not of false growing, but of false packing, that the trade at home have to complain. Mr. Rees is right, however, in advising the offender, whoever he is, to be careful lest he find his occupation gone. We may conclude by gathering up the results of Mr. Rees's inquiries in various directions into the social and political questions that have lately been under discussion in India. The Congress apparently does not loom large upon the horizon in the Madras districts. The arrival of a Governor is sufficient to convulse a whole population with excitement, but the Congress, being a less tangible entity, seems to fill a small place in men's thoughts. As to social questions, opinions upon these appear to be focussed in a general objection, to use Mr. Rees's words, to legislative interference with the marriage laws. We suppose that Mr. Malabari would be quite willing to meet Mr. Rees's informants on that particular ground, his case being that social reform means less State interference, rather than more, with these laws. It is because the State places itself in the rear of pernicious customs and is always there, ready to thwart those who are courageous enough to resist them, that the mischief is so much greater than it need be. However, we must not let social reform crop up too largely in a review of so interesting a narrative as this. In reading it one thinks now and then of Arthur Young, and wishes that Young's blind mare, with Mr. Rees mounted, were available for the task of a tour of inquiry through India. What a delightfully informing book we should have!

THE Government of the Punjab, as a telegram from Lahore told us a couple of days ago, have felt themselves compelled to dismiss a district superintendent of police named Drysdale for repeatedly disobeying their injunctions to desist from carrying on the work of the Salvation Army. Their interference with Mr. Drysdale's proceedings had already been subjected to violent denunciations from quarters from which counsels of sobriety and good sense seldom come, and Lord Lansdowne, Sir James Lyall, and other prominent officials have been personally held up to contumely because they have done what they deem to be their duty in the matter. Censures of this kind, however, will not affect the judgment of the public upon a case in which it is more than likely, from the facts as they are known here, that Government have taken the only course that was open to them. We desire to speak with all respect of the Salvation Army, in which much that is ridiculous is to be found side by side with real sincerity and good-will towards men of every creed and caste. But the Army must fight its own battles, and when it claims the right to employ the officers of Government in its ranks, it forgets the inconvenience and worse of a divided allegiance—it forgets, above all, the obligations imposed upon Government by its position towards the races and religions of this country. The whole question regarding this latter point was argued out as thoughtfully as earnestly in 1858, when Sir Herbert Edwarde's memorable minute on "the elimination of all unchristian principles from the Government of India" gave to those who believed with him that Government should abandon their attitude of religious neutrality an opportunity of proving their case. We would commend to the notice of those who think that Government, through its officers, should add proselytising to the work of administration, a minute in which Sir John Lawrence, then Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, not only exposed the practical administrative difficulties in the way of this, but even showed that it would prove a hindrance and a danger to Christianity. But the determining principle of the policy of Government in this matter is in a document the terms of which it is much too late to revise, and which cannot be tampered with without disturbing the minds of men in India and without adding to the difficulties of Government. The Queen's Proclamation, which is a guarantee of liberty to Christian and to Hindu alike, strictly charges and enjoins on all who may be in authority under the Queen's Government, "that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure." Now, it is difficult to see how the unhindered propagation of the tenets of the Salvation Army by a district superintendent of police could be held to be reconcilable with this very plain and politic injunction. It is so impossible to separate a servant of Government from his office, that the people under a police officer's jurisdiction would never think of separating the district superintendent of police from the Salvation Army captain, the practical consequence being that Government, through their officer, would day by day appear in an attitude of active interference with the religious belief of ninety-nine out of every hundred of the population. Mr. Drysdale may think dismissal a harsh measure, but he really has nothing to complain of, except his own inability to recognize the principle of compatibility of function. A clear course was open to him if he had chosen to take it, and a precedent clear as a beacon light. When Mr. Tucker, another Punjab official, was convinced that his vocation was in the Salvation Army, he retired from the Punjab Commission, and every one respected him for his courage and consistency. But we are not quite sure that it is possible to respect an officer who wants to make a law for himself in these matters, and who, when called upon to perform the one act of renunciation which would have sufficed to proclaim his sincerity, declines to do so, clinging to his appointment to the last, and making a sacrifice for the cause to which he has committed himself, only when he is obliged to do so. If Mr. Drysdale had been as consistent as the Punjab Government have been compelled to be he would have spared them the necessity of taking up an attitude of hostility to the Salvation Army which is apparent only, for the Salvation Army is neither more nor less to an administration as such than any other agency of propaganda. By the way, if the propaganda had been carried on by a Mussulman Deputy Collector, zealous for the extension of Islam, would the religious press of Bombay have interposed in defence of the right of every Government servant to preach his own gospel.

IN the Resolution on sanitation which the Government of India issued three years since the suggestion was made that in each of the Presidencies a Sanitary Board should be constituted, consisting of the Sanitary Commissioner, with at least two other members, one of whom should be an Executive Engineer, with experience in sanitary work, and the other an officer of financial experience. Madras was the first to act upon the advice of the Supreme Government by associating an engineer with the Sanitary Commissioner, and Bombay has just taken a step in the same direction by appointing Mr. T. Summers, an Executive Engineer just returned from furlough, who will act with Dr. MacRury, the Sanitary Commissioner. It will be seen that a Sanitary Board, as recommended by the Supreme Government in 1887, has yet to be constituted. But something has been done in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies towards carrying out the suggestion. The Sanitary Engineer, though his duties have not yet been fully defined, will be available for advising the mofussil municipalities and local boards in respect of sanitary works, and it is conceivable that much solid benefit may result from the operations of the Sanitary Department as thus reinforced.

ANOTHER sanitary measure which claims notice is the recent drawing up of rules under the Village Sanitation Act, which shortly comes into operation. It is intended to carry out the Act experimentally, in the first instance, in selected areas. We shall thus be enabled to see ere long how far the mistrust with which the Act has been regarded from the beginning was justified. Those who believe in the measure and those who disbelieve in it will alike watch the experiment with interest, for it is not often that we can see an Act put in operation which more courageously subordinates the wisdom of the practical administrator to the theory of the philosophic legislator.

THE Municipal Standing Committee occupied the most of their time at yesterday afternoon's meeting considering the draft review of the Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1889-90, which was approved.

MAJOR ARSUR JUNG gave a delightful garden party on Friday last at Hyderabad. There was a large number of guests from Chudderghaut and Secunderabad. The event of the evening, says the *Deccan Times*, was a ladies' shooting match for a handsome silver cup, which was won by Mrs. Westlake.

THE title of Count of Ribandar has been conferred by the King of Portugal on the Viscount of the same name,—a resident of Goa, an extensive landowner, and a councillor of State.

SENHOR UBALDO CAMPOS of Goa has been created a Knight Commander of the Order of Christ.

THE first report on the sowing and condition of the Madras late cotton crop, up to the end of September, is as follows:—

The season on the whole was favourable for cotton, and the area sown, over 600,000 acres, exceeds that of last year and the normal area. The increase was chiefly in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool. The condition of the standing crops is generally good in most of the principal cotton-growing districts, and an average crop may be fairly expected.

THE report on the prospects of the Burma rice crop on the 30th September is as follows:—

According to the first reports the area under rice cultivation in the ten chief rice-producing districts this year is 3,886,537 acres, as compared with 3,917,987 acres, the actual area of last year, the net decrease being 31,450 acres. As, however, land is still being planted, it is probable that the decrease will be less than now shown. The increase is large in Pegu and Thongwa, and considerable in Akyab, Henzada, and Shwegyin. In Bassein there is a large decrease due to floods and cattle mortality. The area in Tharrawaddy and Hanthawaddy has fallen off considerably, owing to crops being destroyed by flood. There is a large decrease of area in Prome, but fields are still being planted in that district. The decrease in Amherst is due to loss of cattle. The crop prospects generally is good.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 11th October was 199 against 205 and 190 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 14. There were 3 deaths from cholera, against 4 and 1 in the two preceding weeks, the number being lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 30; and 6 deaths from tetanus, against 9 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 82 and 16 respectively, against 66 and 28 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·9 per mille per annum, against 28·4, the mean of the last five years.

"THE Duke of Portland, I learn from the papers, is now engaged upon the almshouses which I stated some time ago that he intended to erect as a memorial of his successes on the turf. I cannot help reflecting," writes Mr.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The following is the result of the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes run at Newmarket this day :—

Alicante 1
Belmont 2
Tostig 3

THE LEPROSY COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

A Commission is being despatched to India by the Leprosy Fund to-morrow and will consist of Doctor Rake, the Superintendent of the Trinidad Leper Asylum, Doctor Kanthack of Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, and Doctor Buckmaster of Oxford. These gentlemen on arrival in India will be joined by Surgeons Barclay and Thompson and will remain in India for one year and report within six months regarding the withdrawal of or enforced isolation of lepers.

The Committee of the Leprosy Fund have announced their intention of endowing two studentships for the study of the disease, one for Europe, and the other for China and the Colonies.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Mr. John Morley, speaking at Newcastle, made a vigorous rejoinder to Mr. Balfour's speech there last week, and re-affirmed the charges brought against Mr. Balfour's government of Ireland.

Earl Granville in a speech condemned the Tipperary trial.

MR. GLADSTONE ON TOUR.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Mr. Gladstone yesterday addressed a meeting of five thousand in Midlothian, when he condemned the Government in Ireland in a most scathing manner and taxed them with shadowing and jury-packing. He described the Liberal Unionists as ultra-Conservatives, and urged his hearers to rally for the attack on the last fortress of bigotry and prejudice.

THE TIPPERARY TRIALS.

Continued scenes are taking place in the Court House at Tipperary. Mr. Leahy, one of the defendants, was yesterday committed to a week's imprisonment for contempt of court.

THE SHIP-OWNERS' FEDERATION.

The Secretary of the Shipowners' Federation denies the statement, which has been published that the owners threaten to lay up all their vessels in the United Kingdom.

The *Times* states that a universal lock-out was never contemplated.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Major General Sir George Greaves has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General and Colonel C. B. Knowles has been promoted to the rank of Major General.

THE FISCAL POLICY IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Oct. 22.

Mr. Cartwright, the leader of the Liberal Party in Canada, has made a speech in which he denounced the fiscal policy of the Government, and urged unrestricted reciprocity with the United States

LOYALTY TO ENGLAND.

At a banquet given at Montreal in honour of the Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, a grand Loyalist demonstration was made in favour of the Queen and the Empire. Mr. Baden Powell who spoke said that England would spend her last drop of blood in defence of Canada.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST ITALIANS AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.

Forty Italians who have just arrived here have been arrested.

THE POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 22.

The shooting to-day was in connection with Matches IX. and X. The former was open only to those members of the corps, who had attended every battalion parade since the last inspection or since their enrolment, if at a later date than the last annual inspection of the corps. The distances were two and five hundred yards ; and the number of shots, seven, at each distance. Color-Sergeant Mawhood, of Kirkee, takes the first prize easily, with 56 points, at 200 yards' range. The competitors had to stand and shoot, and Color-Sergeant Mawhood here made 26, while at 500 yards, lying down he made 30. Volunteer A. J. Borwick comes second with 48 ; and Sergeant Clabby, the gold medallist, third, with 45. Fifteen competitors entered, including four Parsees, one of whom, named Khambatta, made eighteen points at 200 yards, while he missed every shot at 500.

Match X. was open only to the members of the band. The first prize was won by Pursaram, with 22 points.

PROGRAMME OF THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

The programme of the Governor's tour in Kathiawar has been settled as follows :—

Leave Mahableshwar at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the 6th proximo, and arrive at Bombay at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 7th.

Leave Bombay from the Grant Road Station at 10 p.m. on the 8th, and arrive at Surat at 4 a.m, on the 9th.

Leave Surat on the 10th at 10 p.m., and arrive at Broach at midnight.

Leave Broach at noon on the 12th, and arrive at Nadiad at 4-30 p.m. on the same day, and drive twelve miles to Kaira on the 13th.

In the morning he goes from Kaira to Mehmadabad, which is a seven miles' drive, and catches the mail train for Ahmedabad, arriving there at 9 a m. on the same morning.

Four days' halt will be made at Ahmedabad, and Wadhwan will be reached at 1-10 p.m. on the 17th, and Vankaner at 5-45 the same evening ; eventually arriving at Rajkote, at 8-10 p.m., on the 17th.

The following day his Excellency visits the Horse Show ; and on the 19th return visits will be made with the Raja, and a darbar will be held on the 20th when the investiture ceremony will take place, followed by the races.

On the 21st the Governor presides at the prize-distribution of the Rajkote College.

The following staff will accompany his Excellency, namely :—Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary ; Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary ; Capt Forbes, Aide-de-Camp, and Dr. Martin.

THE TREASURE TROVE CASE AT INDORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

INDORE, Oct. 22.

Some of the circumstances in connection with the Treasure Trove Case, which have been reported in the native press, are inaccurate.

The Sudder Court has reversed the Sessions Judge's decision and convicted the accused Kapshe, and the Council have confirmed the decision of the Sudder Court. The confession was, I hear, quite voluntary, and there is no ground for the suggestion that has been made that coercion was used. The discovery of the treasure concealed by Kapshe followed immediately upon the confession. The attacks that have been made upon the Maharajah in connection with this case have been prompted by his enemies, and there is, so far as I can learn, no warrant for them.

THE SANITATION OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

The President of the Official Sanitary Committee has asked the non-official committee for suggestions on the subject of the sanitation of Madras. H. E. the Governor is still visiting the slums.

THE LATE FIRE IN MADRAS.

Most of the documents and all bank notes in cash-chests of the Harbour Trust Office were destroyed in the fire.

AN ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL FOR MHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Oct. 22.

This evening the foundation-stone of the Khan Bahadur Edulji Pestonjee's Anglo-Vernacular School was laid by General Gillespie, C.B. Everything went off with great *eclat*.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Captain Sir Henry Morland presided, and the others present were :—Colonel Merewether, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. K. N. Kabraji, A. M. Dharamsi, M. B. Barbhaya, and Harkisondas Narotumdas.

THE COST OF TANSA WATER-WORKS.

The Committee considered resolution of the Corporation, dated the 20th instant, as under :—"That the amended estimates of the Tansa Water Works be referred back to the Standing Committee for reconsideration."

The Chairman moved that the matter be referred to a committee, consisting of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, to consider and report on the matter.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee was of opinion that it was necessary, if they were to appoint a committee at all that the committee should be composed of experts who understood the nature of the work. He, therefore, declined to work in the proposed committee.

The Chairman pointed out, however, that if he were appointed a member of a committee by the Standing Committee, he would be bound to serve. But to revise the estimates no experts were necessary at all.

Mr. Kabraji was also of opinion the committee should be composed of experts, but on a vote the Chairman's motion was carried.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

The Committee further considered letter, dated 7th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter dated 1st idem, from Mr. Stevens, with estimates for fire service, hydraulic lift, furniture, lighting, &c., for the New Municipal Offices.

Dr. Cowasjee did not think that their finances would permit of their spending upwards of three lakhs for what he considered to be "luxuries," and which were not absolutely necessary. He was opposed to have a fire service at an expense of Rs. 47,874, an hydraulic passenger lift at Rs. 20,521, garden compound wall with iron railings and gates, and electric and gas lighting fittings at Rs. 82,243.

The Committee, after some discussion, rejected the items in respect of fire service and gas lighting, and adopted the following for recommendation to the Corporation :—

	Rs. a.
Water-supply, including water-tanks	19,632 14
Sewage drainage with fittings, &c.	32,706 2
Surface drainage	3,636 13
Hydraulic passengers' lift, including water-tank	20,521 15
Engine-house, steam pump, boiler, &c., in connection with fire service and hydraulic lift	8,597 8
Garden compound wall, with iron railing and gates, masonry water tank, and fountain...	21,457 8
Furniture, including racks for records.....	1,01,811 2
Electric lighting, including engine dynamo, &c.	43,606 8

The Committee, after transacting other business, adjourned.

BOMBAY GRAVING DOCK.

The following Progress Report for September ha been issued :—

During the month 10·49 inches of rain fell on the site of the works. At the end of the month, there only remained a length of 40 feet to be coped on the west and 100 feet on the east side of the Dock. The side walls of the entrance and caisson stop were up to 86·66 on the west and 84·50 on the east side, and the wing walls stood on the east and west sides respectively at 82·50 and 74·50 T. H. D. The foundations for the pumps were completed and the side walls of the engine pit up to within 8 feet of coping level. During the month 237 brass of masonry were built, making a total of 9,010 since the commencement of the work. Eleven bollards have been fixed and the metalling of the quays was in progress. At the end of the month all the requisite stones and granite for the completion of the work was on the ground. Ninety-nine sets of cast-iron keel blocks were received from England during the month, and the erection of the drainage engine and pump was completed. The daily average number of work-people employed on the Dock was 396.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel H. S. Marshall, Staff Corps, has been posted to Umballa for duty.

Lieutenant R. M. P. Swift, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, and has been posted to the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

Consequent on the change in the status of the Allahabad and Presidency Commands, Captain P. R. Mockler, Station Staff Officer, Allahabad, has been transferred in the same capacity to Fort William.

The undermentioned have been granted leave of absence :—Major C. T. Jamieson, 14th Sikhs. Captain and Paymaster H. W. Carden, Leicestershire Regiment, Lieutenant W. B. Wallace, Suffolk Regiment, and Lieutenant S. F. Crocker, 9th Bengal Lancers, to England, for one year, on private affairs ; Colonel G. W. Willock, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, in India for one year on private affairs ; Captain L. J. Browne, 33rd Bengal Infantry, to Europe, for one year, on medical certificate. Lieutenant P. Holland, Intelligence branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, 90 days', privilege leave, to England ; Captain J. Mosse, Leicestershire Regiment, to England, for three months, on private affairs.

The Madras Government having found the rules promulgated by the Government of India regulating the grants of land to Native officers for distinguished military service, unsuitable to this Presidency, requested the Board of Revenue to report the conditions under which such grants should be made in the Presidency of Madras. On the submission of the report the Government of India has approved of the proposal to assign the land revenue on occupied land in preference to making a grant of the land itself, and the maximum amount of the revenue assigned is to be Rs. 300 per annum, plus 20 per cent. for vicissitudes of season and trouble of collection, except in extraordinary cases, which are to be dealt with specially on their own merits.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

"Has Butler brought those horses from the Sheriff ?" asks Hotspur in the play ; and he is told in reply that the sheriff has sent only a single steed—a crop-eared roan, which the impetuous Percy, eager for the fray, forthwith proceeds to mount. If Mr. Augustus Harris had been one of the sheriffs in the time of King Henry IV., he would have been prepared with a more plentiful supply of horseflesh had occasion demanded it ; since I see in the illustrated papers that four noble steeds were harnessed to the State chariot in which Augustus Druriolanus proceeded from the City of London School on the Embankment, to Guildhall, there to be sworn in and invested with the robes and chain of office. Augustus's colleague, Mr. Sheriff Farmer, likewise rode in a golden coach, four-horsed.

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When one reads that the shrieval cortége excited the "wonder and admiration" of a very large crowd ; that the under-sheriffs also "processed" in state ; and that "the procession likewise comprised state trumpeters, the officers, men, and boys of the training-ship Warspite ; many military bands, a multitude of gorgeous banners, and a string of chariots conveying representatives of the Loriners', Patten-makers, Spectacle-makers', Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers'—why "wyre ?"—and Fan-makers' Companies, one feels tempted to ask whether, in the imposing pageant of Sept. 27, the forthcoming Lord Mayor's show was not somewhat audaciously discounted.

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Why not ? Patriotic New Englanders never fail to celebrate the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock by a dinner at which pork and beans form a standing dish. But New York differs by a day or so as to the date of the celebration ; so ultra-enthusiastic descendants of the Pilgrims contrive, with the aid of lightning expresses, to be present at both banquets, and compare the pork and beans of the Empire City with those of the "Hub of the Universe." Needless to say the Bostonians always declare their "Stars and Strips" to be the most succulent.

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Analogously, might we not in civic London have two festive outings ? We cannot have two Lord Mayor's shows ; still, remembering that beautiful weather often prevails at Michaelmas, a handsomely appointed Sheriff's installation cavalcade in the last days of September would compensate for the possible fog which might enshroud the pageant of Nov. 9.

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It was, I learn, the Hon. Lewis Wingfield who designed the gorgeous green-and-gold velvet liveries of Mr. Sheriff Augustus Harris's State coachmen and footmen. Well ; there was nothing derogatory to the dignity of high art in the circumstance. Did not Carle Vernet design the liveries of the lacqueys who clustered behind the state coach of Napoleon I. at his coronation ; and did not Michel Angelo make the drawings for the wasp-cum-bluebottle costumes worn by the Pope's Swiss Guards ?

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The "town traveller," sometimes irreverently termed a "tout," has taken a new departure, which seems to be most indignantly resented by the upper ten thousand. He has taken to turning up uninvited at afternoon teas and "at-homes," and interpolating the solicitation of orders for tea, champagne, and dress fabrics in the small-talk of polite society. I do not in the least blame the pushing town traveller or "tout." It is so hard nowadays to earn an honest penny. Only, looking at the no very remote contingency of the *grandes dames* whose salons are invaded by commercial "drummers" having husbands or brothers, or at least tall footmen who might be provoked or ordered to kick the intruders downstairs, I would advise enterprising tradesmen only to employ ladies on these delicate —and to males sometimes dangerous —missions.

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Within the memory of our great great-grandfathers—the assertion is a tolerably safe one, for your great great-grandfather, benign reader, might have known Charles II.—the ship of Sir Francis Drake, the first English circumnavigator, was still reverently laid up in ordinary at Deptford. Nelson's flagship, the Victory, has been moored in Portsmouth harbour for eighty odd years ; but does it not seem about time that some effectual means should be taken to protect the glorious old three-decker from injury ? On Monday forenoon, during an exceptionally strong in-running tide, a dismantled yacht cast loose her moorings, when the strength of the current carried her on to a schooner at anchor close by. The schooner's anchor dragged ; the two vessels were carried on first to a steamer, and then on to a yawl ; and all four craft came into collision with the Victory, carrying away the jibboon of the historic galleon. Result, what the Americans call a "muss ;" but might it not be feasible to take precautions to guard against perhaps more serious "musses" in the future ?

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There is a curious allusion to soap in a recent consular report from that interesting country, Mexico. English soap arriving at Vera Cruz pays customs duties at the prodigious rate of 243 per cent. The report might have added that soap passes current (or used to pass current) as money in the rural districts of Mexico. If a shopkeeper is short of small change, he will often hand you a part of a bar of white curd or brown Windsor to make up the balance of the sum which he has to hand to you.

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There is balm in Gilead. The agonisingly afflictive McKinley Tariff positively comprises a "free list ;" and, curiously enough, the catalogue of articles which are to be admitted into the United States free of duty is headed by "balm of Gilead." Next come stuffed birds, dried blood, Bologna sausages, cat-gut, curling stones, horsehair, old junk, leeches, life-boats, magnets, musk, orchids, plaster-of-paris, rennets, skeletons, snails, natural teeth, brimstone and treacle—can there be any Dotheboys Halls in the Great Republic ?—turtles, yams, and "zaffir," "whatever that may be."

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The words between inverted commas I quote from the usually well-informed *Standard*. Perpend, O *Standard* ! and you shall learn what "zaffir" is. It is gray oxide of cobalt, mixed with a portion of silica, and when fused into a glass is intensely blue, and is much used by enamellers and procelain manufacturers. Individualists in spelling may rejoice to hear that the orthography of "zaffir" includes "zaffre," "safre," "saffre," "zafre," "zaffar," and "zaphara." The word is of Arabic origin, I guess.

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A medical correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette* has been commenting on the cruelty of compelling prisoners to stand up in the dock throughout the whole of their trials, instead of allowing them to be seated between the time of their pleading and that of the jury pronouncing their verdict. As a matter of fact, at trials which promise to be lengthy, the occupant of the dock is often accommodated with a chair, but as an indulgence, not as a right. To Palmer the murderer's application for such a favour, the presiding judge, Lord Campbell, made a prompt and ceremoniously courteous reply. "By all means let Mr. Palmer have a chair," said his lordship. "From that moment," afterwards remarked a spectator of the trial, "my mind was made up that John Lord Campbell meant to hang 'Mr.' Palmer."

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At the same time, it is not exactly correct to speak, as the S. J. G. does, of the custom of requiring a prisoner to stand *in the dock*, as "one of those rough old legal forms which have nothing but tradition to recommend them." Of old, prisoners stood, not "in the dock," but "at the bar," and it is still as "prisoner at the bar" that they are addressed by the judge and by the clerk of the arraigns.

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If you will look at that very curious work, the "Order of the Coif," a history of the ancient and now obsolete institution of serjeants-at-law, you will find in the frontispiece an interesting representation, reproduced from an illuminated manuscript, of a criminal trial in mediæval times. The prisoners—miserable, unkempt, bare-legged wretches—hold up their hands behind an actual wooden barrier separating them from the body of the court. The dock—afterwards known as the "bail dock"—was at the rear of the court, and was a loathsome, malodorous pit, into which were thrust the gaol-birds who were awaiting their trial, and defendants who had surrendered to their bail. When William Penn, the Quaker, was tried at the Old Bailey for preaching in Gracechurch Street, it was into the "bail dock" that he was flung, to be brought afterwards to the bar, there to be bullied by the Lord Mayor and the Recorder.

***

I read "that at Fort Augustus in Scotland, last week, the foundation-stone was laid of a magnificent abbey church for the Benedictine order, which will cost £60,000 ; and that shortly there will be consecrated at Cambridge a large church, built at the sole cost of Mrs. Lyne-Stephens, 'a recent 'vert,' who has given the architects *carte blanche*."

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The thirty years' widowhood of Mrs. Lyne-Stephens has been an uninterrupted career of quiet but active beneficence. To the Middlesex Hospital, in one gift, she gave the sum of £20,000.

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"A recent 'vert ?" I wonder if there are many people who know that the venerable and untiringly charitable lady just mentioned was, prior to her marriage in 1843 to the late Mr. Stephens Lyne-Stephens, famous throughout the civilised world as the enchanting operatic dancer Yolande Marie Louise Duvernay ? This wondrous *ballerina* made her first appearance in England at Drury Lane in 1833, in a ballet called the "Sleeping Beauty ;" but it was in a *pas seul*—the Spanish dance of the "Cachucha"—that I specially remember her. I can see her now, in my mind's eye, in her modest pink skirt with black lace flounces—(the attire of the great dancers of the past, Taglioni, the Ellslers, Cerrito, Carlotta Grisi, Duvernay, was scrupulously decorous)—and hear the merry clatter of her castanets. She danced the Cachuca—better, *Cachucha*,—in the ballet of the "Devil on Two Sticks," in which the renowned mime, George Wieland, played Asmodeus.

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Some busybody has proposed that the London County Council—which is bidding fair to develop into a London County Nuisance of the most colossal kind—should seek power to "control and regulate" advertisements in the streets of the metropolis, and to impose a tax on posters. The preposterous people who talk with snug complacency of "relieving the county rates" by taxing the *graffiti* on the hoardings, should be reminded that a little more than thirty years ago every single advertisement inserted in a newspaper paid a duty of eighteen pence ; and that this tax was at length abolished, because it had become as odious and intolerable as the window tax ; which last was an impost on physical light. A street advertisement duty, like the newspaper one of old, would be a tax on mental light. And, assuming the censorship of the London County Council in "controlling and regulating" pictorial posters, all I can say is, "from such a censorship, from the Holy Inquisition and the Index Expurgatorius, from Paul Pry, Mrs. Grundy, and the Rev. Dr. Bowdler, who "controlled and regulated" Shakespeare, *Domine, libera nos.*

***

Mr. Walter Besant is indefatigable in his pursuit of the really "gentle art" of endeavouring to make other people happy. He writes, in a justifiably jubilant strain to the *Daily Graphic*, announcing the brilliant success of the People's Palace Ramblers' Club, the members of which—some sixty strong—make "personally-conducted" excursions to places of interest in and about the metropolis. Thus, last winter they visited, among other metropolitan lions, Westminster Abbey, the Tower, St. Paul's, the headquarters of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Charrington's Brewery, and Newgate ; while in the summer they paid flying visits to Hainault and Epping forests, Chenies, Eltham, Richmond, and Combe Wood.

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I wish that somebody would start a Saunterers' Club. The art of sauntering is supposed to have died out with King Charles the Second, but it is full time the agreeable and harmless practice were resuscitated. Your real saunterer is neither a "lounger," a "prowler," nor a "mooner." He is not a sight-seer ; he does not even care much for book-stall hunting, or old china grubbing. His model should be the Parisian *flâneur*, and, perhaps, it was during his stay in the French capital that the Merry Monarch learnt to *flâner*, or saunter. The most eligible president for the London Sauntering Club would assuredly be Mr. J. Ashby Sterry. He would confer equal delight on the members and on himself by leading them from the feeding of the ducks in the ornamental water of St. James's Park, to the changing of horses of the road cars—from Punch and Judy to the *al fresco* studio of the artist who draws saints and salmon in coloured chalk on the pavement.

***

Being myself—owing to old age, defective vision, and normal ignorance—a most inaccurate writer, I am naturally much addicted to detecting inaccuracies on the part of other scribes. What is the meaning of the paragraph which has been going the round of the papers to the effect that "Mr. John Aird, M.P., has taken the villa belonging to Prince Louis Napoleon at Prangins, Geneva ? Prince Louis Napoleon—poor boy—was slain by the Zulus. The owner of Prangins is Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte, commonly known as "Prince Napoleon," *tout court*, second son of Jerome, King of Westphalia, and nephew of Napoleon the Great.

***

The committee for the erection of a monument to William Tell has, by a majority of nine to three, decided in favour of the site in front of the town hall at Altorf. The hero is to be represented in "a bold and resolute attitude, with the cross-bow in his hand—I thought that it was a long-bow—and in the costume of the Swiss peasantry of his time. "What time ?" The historians seem to have arrived at a tolerably unanimous consensus that such a personage as William Tell never existed ; and only the other day we were told that the history of Tell's achievements was to be eliminated as wholly apocryphal from the school-books of the "merry Swiss boy."

***

Now, however, that the authenticity of the Tell myth is to be proved to demonstration by the erection of a bronze monument at Altorf, it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in filling up the subscription lists for the raising of statues of King Arthur, Guy, Earl of Warwick, Palmerin of England, and especially of Robin Hood. For a monument of the last-named "hero" the centre of the good old market-place at Nottingham would clearly be the most appropriate locality ; and even as Tell's statue at Altorf might have a pedestal supported by statues of Walter Furst, Arnold von Melchthal, and the rest of William's mythical companions in arms ; so Robin's monument at Nottingham might have its base surrounded by effigies of Little John, Friar Tuck, Maid Marian, Allan a Dale, Midge the Miller, and Pindar of Wakefield.

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Clever and merry Mr. H. Stacy Marks, R. A., has been so kind as to send me a card of invitation to a function which is to take place at his residence on the 10th inst. The card is ornithologically illustrated, and bears the legend "Pipes, Poultry, and Potations." Pipes and potations I can understand well enough ; but the "poultry" puzzled me. Michaelmas day is gone and past, else I might have thought that the middle "p"—*in medio tutissimus ibis*—had some reference to hot roast goose for supper. A glance, however, at an evening paper enlightened me on the obscure point. The "poultry" is an allusion to another collection of paintings of queer birds which Mr. H. S. Marks has just completed, and which will soon be exhibited in Bond Street. Unfortunately, "circumstances over which I have no control" will prevent my enjoying the poultry—to say nothing of the pipes and the potations.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

Admirable in every way, observes Mr Labouchere, is the recently published minute of Sir Frederick Roberts on the subject of polo-playing in India. Questions concerning the *vie intime* of officers are always ticklish ones to tackle. It is the conduct of the man in such cases, and not that of the soldier, which is under review ; the influence of discipline does not enter into the matter ; and without the exercise of consummate tact, as likely as not, the result may be, instead of obedience, an organised resistance. But, in this particular instance, no such unfortunate consequence is possible. Nothing could be more kind, more moderate, more logically convincing than the Commander-in-Chief's remarks, and there can be no manner of doubt that the officers in India will unanimously accept them, and be guided by them, in the same manly spirit as has manifestly prompted their enunciation.

INAUGURATION OF A GIRLS' SCHOOL AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As female education is one of the most important subjects of the day in this country, when we find native gentlemen giving it their consideration from motives of philanthropy as well as from an earnest desire for the future welfare of their nation, I think such action on their part ought to be brought before the public, so that others may be stimulated by their example, and become themselves benefactors of their own country, instead of leaving the initiative in these matters to Westerns. Being interested in the subject of primary education, I was asked to be present at the opening of a girls' school in Surat, on the 16th October. Mr. Trivedi, the president of the organizing committee, explained to me the object with which the school was started. It appears that high-caste parents have an objection to sending their children to the Mission schools, which abound in Surat. This led Mr. Trivedi to see the necessity of devising some means whereby the high-caste girls of his city might be educated both intellectually and morally. Being an advanced thinker, and seeing the pitiable results of education without morality, as well as the evils (though in a lesser degree) arising from sectarian religious teachings he has directed moral instruction to be given one hour daily, and, moreover, he has excluded from such instruction anything of a sectarian or dogmatic nature. The teachings consist simply of the purest ethics, and embody the highest conceivable standard of morality, so that parents of any denomination can have no scruples in sending their young children to the school. There were 51 children present as pupil on the opening day, and the number is expected to shortly reach 100. If the necessary funds are forthcoming, branch schools will be opened in other quarters of the city. I may mention that I visited a boys' school started by Mr. Trivedi in the same lines about nine months ago, and found 130 boys present. I shall be happy to supply any one interested in this subject of the education of the young (particularly as regards morality), with the details of the system adopted by Mr. Trivedi.—Yours, &c.,

C. L. PEACOCKE.

Camp Baroda.

THE EXPENSES OF THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some of the native papers are discussing the question of the annual expenses of the Congress gatherings, and suggestion are made as to how they can be reduced. Many of the suggestions made are practical, and if given effect to would considerably reduce expenditure. But I am disposed to think that the suggestions that have appeared in the press are not expected to do much good to the Congress itself. I have a humble suggestion to offer, and I do so through your columns in the hope that it will engage the attention of the leaders of the movement.

Now that the assembly has almost completed its tour through the provinces, I think it is time that we should select a central town and make it the permanent abode of the Congress. The town of Jubbulpore would, I think, suit best. The Congress of 1891 ought to be held there. And the different provinces ought to be called upon to subscribe towards the erection of the Congress House. This house should have a large hall for Congress meetings ; should have decent rooms for offices records, library, committee rooms, and other requisite spaces under the roof. Roundabout the building we must have a spacious compound, wherein we might erect as funds permit quarters for the provincial delegates. The cost of the compound and main buildings should be met by the Empire and the cost of the provincial delegates' quarters should be met by each province.

As to food expenses, &c., I think the system of European clubs can be adopted with advantage. Every Congress delegate should pay a monthly fee of a couple of rupees to meet the charges of maintaining the Congress building in good repair and the necessary establishment. An endowment fund ought to be started, from the interest of which a decent office and library can be maintained. As to the fitting up of a political library, I think endeavours must be made separately.

I see it suggested in some papers that every rupee that can be got or saved ought to be spent for the purposes of the political agency in London. There is much wisdom in the suggestion I must admit. But at the same time sight cannot and ought not to be lost of, the fact that there is perhaps more to be done in India itself which, if left undone would more than harm our work in England. In expending funds for the education of the public about Congress matters, let the distribution be in the proportion of 2 to 1—two rupees in India to one rupee in England.

My idea is that every taluka town in India ought to have a branch office with its paid and responsible staff of Congress workers. The taluka secretary must travel over the taluka, educating the masses as to their duties and responsibilities towards the State, towards society, and towards themselves. He ought to have in his office complete information about the wants and wishes of the people in the taluka, information as to how the different Acts are administered, &c., and other matters. Until this is done, the discussions at Congress gathering will not be practical, and neither the masses nor Government will be induced to appreciate the movement.—Yours, &c.

Poona, Oct. 21. M. B. NAMJOSI.

THE VICAR-GENERALSHIP OF THE NORTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—When the discussion on the historical aspect of the Vara Vicar question was opened in your columns a few years ago, you did me the favour of publishing a few articles which I had contributed on the subject, and I am glad to say the advocacy resulted in the British authorities approving the appointment, as it carries Government pay, of a British subject instead of a foreigner, to the post of the Vicar. The precedent so happily established by the aid of the *Bombay Gazette* will, I hope, not be over-ridden by some other consideration which may be advanced now that the appointment is left vacant by the Vicar, whose melancholy death you have announced to-day.

The late incumbent, owing to his age, held the vicarship practically *ad honorarem*, and the original nominee to the post was his co-adjutor, the Very Rev. Cajetan Pereira, who is now the Vicar of St. Andrew's, Bandora. If zeal, prudence, and tact, firmness combined with meekness, authority over others leavened with humility, are virtues and qualities that are wanted for the post, they are to be found in Father Pereira, who has also age on his side. The Bishop of Damaun will not, of course, overlook him, who would be the last person to crave for himself the Vara Vicarship of Tanna.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Oct. 22. J. A. V.

THE DISTURBANES AT GOA.

A correspondent says—His Excellency the Governor General of Goa, who has been writing to the Bombay papers to avoid publishing inaccurate and sensational news about the disturbances in Margaum on the 21st September, has telegraphed to the Lisbon Government as follows :—

"At Salsette on the occasion of the Municipal election, in which there was a great political struggle, the opposition, animated by the telegraphic news that the Ministry had tendered their resignation, provoked the disorder. The authorities intending to re-establish order sent out a force, against whom several charges of dynamite were fired, and as it could not be helped, the troop answered to the charge by opening fire against them. From this it resulted that *three of these were killed* and many soldiers wounded, four of them seriously." The correspondent adds that thirteen deaths occurred on the spot after the troop fired and the Governor General only reported *three* deaths, while only four soldiers had received some injuries, none of which has proved serious.

At a meeting of the members of the Goa Portuguese community of Bhusawal, held in connection with the late Municipal elections at Salsette, Goa, the following resolutions were passed :—(1) Sympathy for the victims. (2) Subscription to be raised for the relief of the widows and orphans. (3) Indignation against the provokers of the conflict. (4) Indignation against those who suggested the handing over of Goa to the British authorities. (5) Assurance of our firm adhesion and loyalty to the Government.

Remarkable fashions are said now to be seen in Paris. Parasols of black silk, with the the branch of a tree painted, on which birds are perched, are much in vogue ; which objects are executed by first-class artists. Black silk stockings are kept in place by gold snakes, which twist themselves up the leg of the wearer. Sabots also, made of sandalwood, the upper part made of satin, which is nailed to the wooden part with little gold tacks, are not a rarity.

MR. MALABARI'S WORK IN ENGLAND.

The leader of Indian Reform has apparently gained little—except for his good cause—from his sojourn in a more bracing clime. Those who saw him before he started for England and have seen him since are certain not to think of his journey as a holiday, for he has come back with all the sign of hard work, and looks as different as can be from the traveller returned from a six-months' trip to England. To a friend who welcomed him back the other day he gave a quiet but cordial greeting, and then seemed ready enough to speak freely upon all that he had seen and heard and done during the last six months. When asked what impression he had brought back from the West his reply was characteristic :—

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS.

In spite of pressing engagements I contrived to see a good deal of English life, at home and outside, in the spheres of politics, literature, science, the professions, as well as of philanthropy, and in regard to the domestic relations, and as contrasted with life abroad. Much of what I saw was disappointing, but there was much more of it that seemed full of hope. I can tell you little of this just now, as I have to give a connected account of it some time next year, mainly, I confess, in order to recoup myself the pecuniary drain I had to bear during the last six months. I hope England will pay for the account.

But there is one remark of which I wish to unburthen myself at once ; and that is that the more I have seen of England, and of Europe generally, the more confirmed have I been in my impression that with all their faults, our English rulers are the good Providence of India. Take, for instance, the railways, amongst other public works. From what I have seen of the working of some of these I feel ashamed of the stupid and spiteful things I have sometimes said of the management of our State-managed railways in India. This remark applies to several other branches of public life. How much I wish my countrymen travelled more freely, and, what is of still more importance, they studied history, modern and ancient, with a tithe of the zeal they devote to barren rhetoric or still more barren speculation ! "History, history, travel"—these are the words I should place constantly before the rising generation. For our political reformers especially, a love of history and travel is the first essential.

And now as to the subject nearest your heart ?

THE SUBJECT PROPER.

There you probe a sore point. But I must not flinch. Of course, my mission, as you have been pleased to call it, has entailed a heavy outlay, almost a pound for the rupee I need have spent in India. In that huge and ever busy metropolis of yours there is small chance for a worker to rise if once he allows himself to sink for want of what the Persians call the "oil of business." The cost of postage was about equal to that of printing—each an enormous item for a poor man, and exceeded by cab-hire, railway fare, &c. And never in my life had I to work so hard and so anxiously as during these three months. It was a perpetual round of work and worry. To obtain some of the names for our committee was no pastime, I assure you ; they took weeks of correspondence, discussion, appeal, and entreaty. You will see what conflicting elements I have gathered in—men and women of all creeds and of varying shades of opinion, such as probably have never been reconciled before. Here is a miscellaneous company of the high and mighty of England, with a strong contingent of perhaps the best Anglo-Indians living, and the bulk of the Congress committee. I had an important *political* object in view, besides the immediate object. I am very proud of the committee, and do not grudge it the expense and effort it cost. It is not everybody who can thus spend the slowly acquired influence of twenty years, of a lifetime almost, in a few weeks. In this respect I am very fortunate.

THE POINTS AT ISSUE.

But judging from results you seem to have been well rewarded ?

Certainly. I have cause to be profoundly thankful. At first it was very up-hill work to get at the right sort of supporters, the old superstition about "religion" being still prevalent in most quarters. I saw this rock ahead at a glance, and determined not to knock my head against it. I divested my proposals of all "religious" or "social" complexion, confining myself entirely to the anomalies and absurdities of British-made laws in India as bearing on the relations between the sexes, and to an exposition of the doctrine of false neutrality the Government had been led into adopting. Here I would repeat once more what I have said a hundred times over, namely, that my proposals have nothing to do with religious, social, or domestic reform as such. They simply deal with some of the defects of their own laws and policy, for which the British Government in India are responsible. It has been the one war cry of the anti-reform party that a foreign Government should not interfere with the domestic concerns of our people. I say *Amen*. Thank you very much, gentlemen, for deprecating foreign interference. We go with you. So far reformers and anti-reformers now occupy the same platform. Government ought to rejoice at this combination of forces.

THE PROTECTED AGE.

Let us now look at the proposals themselves. (1) As regards the protected age being raised to at least 12. There was practically no objection that I could find in England. On the contrary some of the most competent authorities, and English ladies generally, demanded a larger increase. Poor Phulmani's martyrdom facilitated my negotiations with some of the more influential supporters, who once thought it was impossible for such a case to arise. They were shocked by the reports of the occurrence, and this revulsion of feeling led to an easy victory for us. In India I do not think there can be two opinions about the question now. The old argument about the interference of the police, and so on, is suicidal for our few remaining opponents. As a Bengali friend pointed out the other day, if there was no police interference when the age stood at 10, there ought to be less than none of the danger apprehended when the age is raised to 12. The other argument, that the average for completion of marriage in India is 16, is equally suicidal. If that age is 16, why object to the protected age being raised to 12, or for that matter to 14 ? As a matter of experience, however, the average age for completion of marriage amongst Hindoos stands below 14. Is it too much, then, to fix the protected age at 12 in the case of husbands, and 13 in the case of strangers ? This is Sir

limitation I now sought to secure. His Eminence added that he would do just the same to-day if such a case arose, and that he could not see why this should not be followed in India. Much the same view was taken of the proposal by Mr. Herbert Spencer, the great apostle of the *laissez faire* school. He fully, and perhaps more than fully, appreciated the difficulties of the Government in India, and made every possible excuse for them. But he could not resist agreeing with me, after all, that Government might decline to recognize infant marriages. Added to these distinguished names we had ex-Viceroys, lawmakers, historians, and others, to approve of the proposal generally. So you see I was not in bad company. In India I have a few Hindus of the highest position favouring this view. Still, if there are others who think I am carrying them too fast, it is open to them to correct and control me. My only object is to serve them. Let them put their heads together and evolve a better scheme of their own. They might perhaps define an "infant marriage" to be a marriage not under 12 but under 10, as an eminent ex-Viceroy suggested to me. They know as well as I do that my attack is aimed not at reasonably early marriages, but against those parodies of the marriage rite at 3 and 5 and 7, so utterly indefensible and fraught with such terrible mischief. The critics will already have seen that my proposal was the groundwork on which the Resolution at Mrs. Jeune's meeting was based. Let Hindu leaders improve upon that Resolution, if they can. I am not at all particular as to whose proposal is finally adopted, so that some action is taken in time. But if they sit quiet, or talk at random, it will avail them little. How long is the British Government going to be made a cat's-paw of? Let them be assured, the British public will not allow matters to drift like this. Government have no excuse for the attitude they have hitherto been led into maintaining. They will have to vindicate their position as a "neutral" Government by adopting a policy of righteous neutrality. If our Hindu friends co-operate with Government, it will be all the better for themselves. It will, besides, have a marvellously good effect on public opinion in England, as Lord Ripon said in one of his letters three years ago. If Hindu friends do not co-operate, Government may have to take their own course.

Let me tell my Hindu brethren frankly that the object with which I have framed this proposal as three-fold, firstly, to discourage baby marriages, secondly, to leave the parties free in cases of extreme need, and, thirdly, to save infant wives from the status of widowhood. Is it too much for such an object to ask that the "neutral" British Government shall remain neutral, in fact, that they shall neither prohibit nor recognize infant marriages? Of course I would give timely notice of the change of policy.

THE OTHER PROPOSALS.

All that I need to say about the Widow Marriage Act is that Government be just and consistent. It is their own business. The other proposals, about an Enabling Act, about rigorously enforcing the provisions of the Penal Code against the disposal of minors for unworthy purposes, about helping voluntary association for social reform, &c., are harmless enough.

A WORD WITH HINDU FRIENDS.

What, then, becomes of the "revolution" which a certain meddlesome villain is going to bring about? Is it not idle for intelligent men to assume that because female children are not to be married in infancy, therefore they will never at all be married? Why, if all Hindu fathers agree to delay parting with their girls for a few years, the prospective husbands will have only to wait. They are not going to marry outside the pale of Hinduism, poor little schoolboys. Where on earth is the threatened disorganization of society! The critic who fears "demoralization" if *infant marriages* are discouraged appears to me to be guilty of a heartless and a senseless libel upon his own children. Not the worst of our enemies can say that Indian children of 9 or 10 are likely to go wrong if left unmarried at that age. And yet there are Hindu fathers and brothers who are not ashamed of this talk of "demoralization." It is very hard to bear the injustice done me by this class of critics, harder still because the injustice recoils upon the country. When these writers call me ignorant, revolutionary, Europeanized, and that, do they know what harm they are doing to themselves, besides the obvious injustice done to a friend? But in their hearts they know that I am much better informed than they are themselves ever likely to be. They also know that I am quite the reverse of revolutionary. If my proposals were revolutionary, would responsible Anglo-Indians of the highest rank have favoured them? Would members of the Congress Committee have joined us with alacrity? Would Sir W. Wedderburn, for instance, the most ardent of our political advocates, have accepted them as "extremely moderate and reasonable?" Again, if I thought of myself and my own hobbies, why did I set my face against tempting offers of a battle on the floor of the House of Commons and a campaign throughout Great Britain, with myself as the hero of the hour? Why did I decline pecuniary co-operation and implored my friends in England not to embarrass the Government out here? It cost me an immense effort to keep the lions of reform in hand. Two or three of the lionesses actually told me to my face that I seemed to be in love with the Government of India—"and such a Government," said one of them, with ineffable contempt of which I was perhaps more a subject than that luckless Government. A repetition of the anti-Abkari or the anti-C. D. Acts tactics was not at all difficult; and I had nothing to fear from this Government or that party. But I have an almost morbid dread of moving the Government suddenly or of springing a mine under the feet of society. Once the huge machinery of State is set in motion, there is no knowing when it may stop. I have never been and shall never be a party to precipitate action. But if ever such action comes to be taken, my critics will have to thank themselves mainly for it. What with taunts and pressure from home, and disingenuous obstruction in India, the elephant of State may be goaded into action any moment. We know what an angry elephant can do or undo. Let our friends, the critics, have care.

But I must not detain you longer. I am grateful for your support, and pray that your wise and disinterested counsels may prevail. As to myself, I know that the most modest of our programmes will be opposed in some quarters till we are able to carry the day. Once the authorities make up their minds, our opponents will accept the situation, I believe, with thankfulness. It has been so always, and will be so. There are hundreds of the e opponents who in their hearts bless our efforts and wish them god-speed; for they are wise enough to know, whatever their pride of exclusiveness, that it is on the success of these efforts, more than of any others, that the growth of national strength depends—that national strength which has been drained away by centuries of licensed profligacy on the part of monopolists of one sex defiling what is highest and holiest in the other. Some Hindus are fond of reminding me that marriage with them is a sacrament, and not a contract. As if I did not know! Marriage being a sacrament it is greater shame to them that they should bring the sacred estate of matrimony to this pass. Marriage is undoubtedly a sacrament. But who ever enjoined it to be peformed on babes, to be ever after the victims of the most cruel wrong that could possibly be inflicted on a nation and its individual members?

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* learns that the Amir's attack of gout has passed away. He is now in perfect health, and attends durbar regularly once a week. His son carries out the ordinary duties of administration. His chief adviser in this is Diwan Narinjan Das, whom he always keeps with him. The Amir apparently means to attack the Kafirs in earnest. Two regiments from Kabul reached Lughman on the 4th, and will be sent to Kotar and Gabir to operate against the Kafirs under the command of General Amir Khan. Besides these, three other regiments have also left Kabul for Panjsher and Parachagon against the Kafirs of Bandoul. Twenty Kafirs who had embraced Muhammadanism, lately arrived at Kabul to pay their respects to the Amir. The Amir gave each of them a handsome khillat.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves winds

DEATH OF THE VARA OF THANA.

THE death of the Very Reverend Joao Braz Fernandes, the Vara of Thana and Vicar of N. S. de Salvacao, occurred, as was mentioned in yesterday's issue on Tuesday evening at Bandora. The deceased was born in 1814, and after passing the primary course, proceeded to Goa, in 1833, and in the Seminary of Rachol concluded the clerical studies within seven years. He said his first mass on the 4th of October, 1840, in the Church of N. S. de Salvacao. For eight years he served as assistant vicar, in the above church, carrying on at the same time the duties of a parish school-teacher. At the end of this period he succeeded to the post of vicar. He built a tower to the church, spending some Rs. 14,000 upon the work. He built new altars and provided the church with rich vestments and other ecclesiastical articles. Through his influence the Dadur cemetery, which the Municipality ordered to be closed, was retained, saving thereby trouble and expense to the parishioners, who would have been obliged to bury their dead at Matoonga. He invested the fund of the Confraternity of St. Francis in building quarters at Parel, and that of N.S. de Salvacao in purchasing an oart at Mahim, the income of which has been larger than it could have been by any other kind of investment. He built the church of N. S. de Dores at Matoonga, a second, under the invocation of Santa Cruz, at Parel, and a third one at Varolim, under the title of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Through his initiation the school, called St. John's English School, was founded in 1867. Dr. Antonio da Silva having left on his death a part of his property to the school, the deceased as president of the School Committee was able to obtain from Government a grant of Rs. 15,000, by the aid of which and other funds a large school was built in 1883, which is now called the Antonio da Silva Anglo-Portugese School. The girls' school, under the direction of the nuns, has been founded and maintained at his expense. The rev. gentleman was one of the four priests who fought hard in defence of the Padroado, and was proclaimed as *benemeritos da Patria* in the Lisbon Parliament. For this he was censured by a Papal Bull. But through the intervention of Bishop Meurin the censure was removed. Soon after the arrival of the Bishop of Damaun, the deceased was appointed to the important post of the Vara of Thana, which was left vacant, owing to some dispute between the British Government and the Archbishop of Goa. Many of the institutions named above and several others have been established exclusively at his private expense or have been mainly endowed by his liberal hand. His charity to the poor and the needy has also been a conspicuous feature of his life. The Native-Christian community are sure to feel his loss very deeply. He was of a delicate constitution, and being subject to asthmatic attacks, was precluded from taking active part in his ministerial duties for some time, but his foresight and tact enabled him to scatter benefits around him, and make his name revered both by the great and the poor alike. His sacerdotal jubilee, which was celebrated on the 5th instant, showed the extent of sympathy and respect in which he was held by his parish and many other communities and friends, in a number of addresses, and costly presents that were offered to him on that occasion.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the Very Reverend Braz Fernandes, Vara of Thana, took place at Dadar yesterday evening, in the Church of N. S. de Salvacao. The deceased, who had been suffering for a considerable time past from asthma, but expired more from exhaustion, left Matoonga on Tuesday evening, and was brought to Bandora, where he was up to the hour of his death under the treatment of Dr. DeMonte. Early yesterday morning, the body was conveyed from Bandora to the parochial house at Dadar, where it was exposed to the community during the day till 5 o'clock in the evening. By this hour a large concourse of people had gathered, having flocked in from Bassein, Bandora, Matoonga, and Salsette, on hearing of the death of the deceased, who had been Vicar of the Church of N. S. de Salvacao. After a procession was formed, it left the church and passed through the village of Lower Mahim, from whence it returned at 5-30 p.m. Over sixty ecclesiastics were present for the funeral obsequies, the Very Rev. Father Dalhoff, Administrator Apostolic, officiating on the unavoidable absence of the Bishop of Damaun, who, though telegraphed for, had not arrived. The body of the deceased Father rested on a catafalque in an open coffin in the centre of the church, dressed in priestly robes, and wearing the birette. Massive silver candlesticks were placed around the catafalque, which was draped in black and surrounded with wreaths. After the ecclesiastics had filed into the church, robed in surplices, they were seated around the coffin, whilst the *officium defunctorum* was being chanted by the choir. A brief funeral oration was delivered in Portuguese by the Rev. Father Gabriel De Souza, on the conclusion of which the coffin was taken off the catafalque and carried to the belfry, where, after the last rites were performed over the body, it was lowered into the grave. The function was very largely attended and the church was densely crowded. The girls and boys of the Antonio da Silva School, which was got up mainly by the deceased Father, were also present to take part in the ceremony. It may be of interest to add that the Very Rev. Father Braz Fernandes had a wide acquaintance, and was the founder of three churches erected in Worlee, Matoonga, and Parel. He likewise possessed landed property at Salsette and Matoonga, and received a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem as Vara of Thana.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, Commander Orford Churchill, will sail to-day for England, with 31 officers, 14 ladies, 12 officers' children, 1,113 men, 34 women, and 68 children of the rank and file, including 5 field batteries R.A, viz., the 4th, 37th, 73rd, 74th, and 77th.

Major and Mrs E Lake, 74th Field R A	Lieut and Mrs A C F Bourchier and two children, Ben Staff Corps
Major J A F Nutt, 73rd Field R A	Lieut F L Playfair, 77th Field RA
Surgeon Major and Mrs H Scott and child, Ben Medl Staff	Lieut G de S Barrow, Ben Staff Corps
Major and Mrs P F P Hamilton and child, 37th Field R A	Lieut T B Wood, Ben, R A
Major and Mrs F M Banister, 77th Field R A	Lieut Fitzh Wintle, Ben, Border Regt
Major E H Pickwoad, 4th Field R A	Lieut W Eliotson, North Lancaster
Surgeon C L Josling, Ben Medl Staff	Lieut V L Sandeman, Ben, 17th Lancers
Surgeon and Mrs G G Adams, Ben Medl Staff	Lieut W A C Cockburn, Ben, 2nd Dn Gds
Surgeon D R Hamilton, Ms Medl Staff	Lieut G A FitzGerald, 73rd Field R A
Surgeon J H Corkery, Bo Medl Staff	2nd Lieut W W Gordon, 77th Field R A
Captain and Mrs W E Danby, Ben 7th D Gds	2nd Lieut A D Kirby, 37th Field R A
Captain and Mrs H C G Taylor, and child, 74th Field R A	2nd Lieut T H Crozier, 74th Field R A
Captain and Mrs H B B Watkis, Ben Staff Corps	2nd Lieut G F Dixon, 4th Field R A
Captain C P Campbell, Bo Staff Corps	2nd Lieut W J L Allen, 73rd Field R A
Lieut C C Owen, 73rd Field R A	Mrs Surgeon-Major S K Cotter and four children, Ben Medl Staff
Lieut L A C Gordon, 37th Field R A	Mrs Surgeon Baker, Ben Medl Staff
Lieut G H Geddes, 37th Field R A	Mrs Captain Sorrell and child, Ben Staff Corps

THE INCOMING RUBATTINO.

THE following is the list of passengers booked per s.s. R. Rubatino, which left Genoa for Bombay on the 10th instant, and is expected here about the 28th idem:—

FROM GENOA.

Major T E Schirmer	Mrs Garrett
Mr and Mrs Forbes	Miss Stevens
Mrs E Condon and child	Miss Leggatt
Mr Appenzeller	Mr Gordon
Signor Orazio Georgi	D Gilmour Correa de Noronha
Mr and Mrs Cowasji Jehanghier and two children	Loraida Correa da Noronha
Sig Igino Augusto da Costa Paulino	F Pozzolo da Souza e Signora
Condessa de Sarredas	Mr Charles L Maclean
Alba Correa da Noronha	Mr and Mrs Sanders
Capt Garrett	P M Velles Menezes e Signora
Mrs Stevens and girl	Col Moberley
Mrs O'Connell and sister	Mr A L Webb
Mrs and Miss Gordon	Mr and Mrs Schonthal
M H Correa da Costa Paulino	Mr W Lambe
Maria Amalia Correa da Noronha	Miss Edmunds
Don Jose Joaquim de Noronha	Mr and Mrs J Neuberg
Mr C A Martin	Mr L E Pritchard
Mrs Gunion and child	Mr Fonseca
Miss Cassells	Mr Isidore Perez
Mr and Mrs Hamilton and child	Professor Forrest
Mr E S Voigt	Mrs A E Swinley and child
Mr Gazdar	Mr R Gibbs
Sig Francisco de Noronha	Mr L Aeppli
D Filomena Correa de Noronha	Rev W H Bray
M C Correa de Noronha	Mrs Fleetwood
Mr C Wowell	Mr L H Myine and party
	Col and Mrs Baber
	Mr N F Kanny
	Mr Francois Sala

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

THE following correspondence is subjoined to the annual report of the European Civil Service, which has just been issued:—

Simla, 15 October, 1890.

To Henry S. King, Esq., C.I.E., M.P. Dear Sir,—In continuation of their telegram of the 1st October, which is quoted below,* the members of the Simla Committee now have the honour to explain to you at greater length the position taken up by them in regard to the results of the recent Parliamentary Inquiry, and to endeavour to remove the erroneous opinion, which seems to have arisen that, in expressing themselves not wholly satisfied with the results, they had any intention of reflecting upon your action in connection with the case, or of withholding an expression of the gratitude they have all along felt to you for having taken up the claims of the Service in the commencement and having achieved a considerable amount of success in the issue.

2. The reports of dissatisfaction on the part of this Committee appear to have been based wholly on six Resolutions passed by it in August and September last, of which copies will have reached you before this letter. Three of these Resolutions reflect upon the action of the London Committee in connection with the inquiry and the disposal of funds chiefly supplied from India; a fourth deals with the future conduct of the movement for which this Association was formed; and a fifth passes a vote of thanks to you for your valuable services.

3. It is almost unnecessary to explain that in none of these Resolutions is there any expressed or intended reflection upon your action. The reflection is wholly upon the London Committee, who, in the matter of the inquiry, represented the Services in India and were the advisers of those who actually conducted the inquiry on behalf of the Services. The reasons for dissatisfaction with the conduct of the inquiry and its results will be explained further on in commenting upon the position now taken up in regard to these results and the future conduct of the movement.

4. In regard to this attitude the Committee would, in the first place, refer to the numerous documents in which the Indian Committees have stated what they considered the reasonable claims of the Uncovenanted Services as a body to be; no reference is here made to the special grievances of certain Departments which were placed outside the scope of the inquiry by the terms of the reference appointing the Select Committee. Those claims briefly were.—

(I) Sterling pensions as promised in the original orders of Government.

(II) Minimum furlough allowances in sterling to officers taking leave to England.

(III) A certain portion of furlough to count as pensionable service.

IV) The admission to the European service rules of all officers of certain classes taking leave to England.

(v) The reduction of the period of service entitling to pension from 30 to 25 years.

(vi) The reduction of the age for which pensionable service counts for 22 to 20 years.

(vii) The enactment in legislative form of the rules applicable to the Services, as in the case of the Covenanted Civil Service and the pensions of the English Civil Service.

We should here explain that these claims were made after full deliberation; it is not a case, as some persons seem to think, in which the Services asked for a great deal with the hope that they would obtain only a portion; in point of fact they asked for the least that they considered their position as European servants entitled them to claim; and if the claims be compared with the privileges which other European services enjoy, they will be found to be extremely moderate.

5. The Parliamentary inquiry resulted in giving maximum ordinary pensions at the rate of 1s. 9d. instead of 2s.—12½ per cent. less than what was claimed—it conceded the sixth claim: and it made recomendations as regards the third and fourth, which, if carried out liberally, will probably satisfy the services on these particular heads. Similarly, the recommendations, if liberally construed, may possibly also cover the second claim. Regarding the fifth claim no recommendation was made, nor as to the seventh; but in regard to the latter it is understood that the Government does not claim the power reserved in the published Codes of altering rules with retrospective effect to an officer's disadvantage. In the fact that these recommendations have been made, this Committee may say plainly that it recognises a great advance as compared with the former position, and for this advance it fully owns its obligations to yourself. But the Committee cannot but think that a fuller measure of success would have been achieved, especially as regards the question of pensions, had full use been made of the information placed by the Central Committee in India at the disposal of the London Committee.

6. In this connection the Committee contents itself with mentioning those points only which ought certainly to have been brought to notice during the examination of Mr. Waterfield, the representative of the India Office. One of these points is that Mr. Waterfield's evidence led the Committee to believe that the Convenanted Civil Servant subscribes the whole, or almost the whole, of his annuity of £1,000, in fact, that he receives no pension from Government but purchases for himself an annuity; whereas the truth, as fully demonstrated by documentary evidence supplied to the London Committee, is, that the Annuity Fund was originally framed so as to supply, on the average, a life annuity of £5,000 only, while Government undertakes to supply the other moiety as a pension, and that when exchange is at 1s. 4d. the fund provides £300 only. We may add that it has been fully shown that the maximum pension of £500, originally prescribed for Uncovenanted Service, was based wholly on the pensions of the Convenanted Service.

Another point was that, until the Act of Parliament (37 Vict. 1874) was passed, the Convenanted Service had no more legal claim than the Uncovenanted Service to be paid their annuities of Rs. 10,000 at the 2s. rate, when resident in England.

The third point relates to the number of men whose pension and leave rules would be affected by the inquiry and its results. It was very plainly shown in the papers furnished to the London Committee that the number of officers holding the higher class of appointment, for whom, in virtue of their being Europeans, and being therefore compelled to take furlough to Europe and eventually retire there, leave and pension rules suited to Europeans were essential, did not exceed 1,500 men all told, and that this number would diminish as time went on. Notwithstanding this, it was stated in Mr. Waterfield's evidence that the number of men affected by any change of rule would be nearly 130,000, *viz*, over 5,000 Europeans, 5,347 Eurasians and 119,514 Natives. These figures, it may be observed, denote all men in the service of the Government of India drawing salaries of Rs. 100 a month and over. It is thought that, after such numbers had been stated as apparently falling within the scope of the inquiry, it ought to have been made clear to the Committee that the claims made were on behalf of one-seventy third only of the numbers mentioned by Mr. Waterfield, and that the claim was for the assimilation, in respect of leave and pension, of this small number to the two thousand Covenanted and Military officers whom he excluded from the total figure of 132,852 Government servants referred to by him.†

7. Then again, so far as the conduct of the inquiry could have been influenced from outside, this Committee does not think the influence used was judicious or effective. Seeing that the witnesses in England were not thoroughly competent to present tha case fully to the Committee, it is thought that more pressure should have been brought to bear by those on the spot for the purpose of ensuring a hearing of the evidence of the witnesses selected to be sent from India. In point of fact the pressure was wholly the other way, and was directed to dissuading and preventing the Indian witnesses faom appearing; and this view was pressed upon the Indian Committees in such a manner, after it had been practically decided to close the evidence for the services, that there was no option but to consent.

8. In addition to the above facts it should be pointed out that, although it was confidently predicted in May, that if the Committee was appointed at once there would be no time to conclude the enquiry, yet it was not cousidered too late to commence and complete the inquiry in the month of July, after nine sittings. It must be concluded from this that the inquiry was necessarily hurried, and that although a large amount of evidence was heard, the facts were not placed before the members of the Select Committee in as complete aud efficient a form as could have been desired.

9. On a consideration of the above facts this Committee believes that it is justified in holding that, when, through the exertions of yourself and the Honourable Members of Parliament, the great privilege and opportunity of a special Parliamentary Committee to investigate the grievances of the Service was secured, owing partly to force of circumstances, and partly to the management not having been thoroughly efficient, the results of the inquiry were not as satisfactory as they might otherwise have been.

10. This Committee had also to complain of the neglect of the London Committee to consult the Indian Committee freely by telegram and to keep them adequately informed of the progress of events, in spite of repeated requests not to spare expense in this particular. This seems to justify the inference that the London Committee wished to keep the control of affairs almost entirely in their own hands, and considered themselves fully entitled and competent to do so, in spite of the facts that those in India subscribed nearly all the funds for the movement, and obviously had access to much more recent and more authoritative sources of information than were open to the London Committee. The result has been, in our opinion, that the witnesses put forward were not sufficiently representative, were not up in their case, and stated their personal grievances to an extent that prejudiced the general claims of the Service, instead of confining themselves to the broad and general issue on which the Services believe that they have an unanswerable case.

11. For these reasons and, because they believe that as the action to be taken on the recommendations of the Committee will have to be decided chiefly in India, the Simla Committee now considers that the functions of the London Committee should be ended, and that the head-quarters of the Association should be wholly in India, where the question can be watched by the most competent members of the Service who are interested in the questions under consideration. In fact it seems to this Committee wholly out of place to entrust questions connected with leave and service to a body in London, consisting chiefly of retired officers who have no further interest in such questions, and do not enjoy the full confidence of men in active service.

12. Our present intention is to form a strong and united Association in India for the protection of the interest of European officers holding the higher appointments, and for pressing upon Government the desirability of carrying out the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee in a liberal spirit. We may add that we believe the general body of the Services would have been fully satisfied with the outcome of the inquiry if it had resulted in securing half-pay up to £500 as the maximum ordinary pension, instead of up to £437-10s. only.

It is even possible that under a liberal construction of the recommendation made on this head, to the effect that an equitable claim for the readjustment of pensions had been established, which Resolution was, it is understood, secured mainly by your personal exertions on the Committee, this might be conceded by the Government.

13. The Committee would conclude this letter by again assuring you of their gratitude to you and other hon'ble members of the House of Commons for the exertions made in behalf of the Services and of their confidence that, so far as you personally are concerned, everything was done that was possible to forward the claims.

And they would again express extreme regret that in declaring themselves not wholly satisfied with the result of the inquiry, they should, through misunderstanding, have been supposed to have withheld any of the gratitude which they owe.—I have the honour to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

Hony. Secretary,
For Simla Committee, E. C. S. Association.

* "Much regret idea your great services not recognised. Opinion quite unfounded. Letter follows."

†Questions 1971—1978.

BOMBAY RACES 1891.

THE following Prospectus of the Bombay Races for 1891 was issued yesterday:—

Stewards, W. I. T. C.—Mr. A. Keyser, C.S., Col. A. M. Rawlins, R.A., Mr. T. M. Filgate, Col. W. Merrimao, C.I.E., Col. J. Willoughby, Col. R. Westmacott, Mr. Tom Le Mesurier,—Mr. Tom Le Mesurier, Hony. Secretary, W. I. T. C.; Mr. Pallonji Nusserwanji, Assistant Secretary, W. I. T. C.; Mr. E. Laurence, Honorary Secretary.

FIRST DAY.—SATURDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY, 1891.

1ST RACE.—"The Derby."—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund; for all Maiden Arabs, weight for age. Winners once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs., extra. Maidens of the day allowed 4 lbs., Galloways allowed 5 lbs., R. C. Entrance 15th November 1890, Rs. 30; 1st December 1890, Rs. 50; 1st January 1891, Rs. 100; 1st February 1891, Rs. 200; with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. Half the entrance to go to the 2nd horse, and Rs. 200 from the Sweepstakes to the 3rd horse.

2ND RACE.—"The Cowasjee Jehangheer Purse."—Rs. 400, for all Maiden Arab and Country-bred Galloways; weight for age and inches, C. B.'s allowed 10 lbs. Winners, once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs., extra. Maidens of the day allowed 4 lbs., R. C. Entrance 15th November 1890, Rs. 30; 1st December 1890, Rs. 50; 1st January 1891, Rs. 75; 1st February 1891, Rs. 100; with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each Galloway declared to start.

3RD RACE.—"The Eclipse Stakes."—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. A Handicap for all Ponies 13-2 and under, and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under. Top weight not to exceed 11 st., ¾ mile. Entrance 15th November 1890, Rs. 30; 1st December 1890, Rs. 50; 1st January 1891, Rs. 100.

Half forfeit only if struck out by the 15th January. Handicap to be published by the 5th February 1891. Penalties as in the Turf Club Cup on the 2nd day. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each pony declared to start.

4th RACE.—"The Welter".—Rs. 500 from the Fund for all Arabs, and Bombay Presidency C. B.'s, *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of Officers of H. M.'s Services, Civil (Convenanted), Military and Naval, and Members of the following clubs, viz., any Club in England recognised by the G. N. H. rules; the Bengal and United Service Clubs, Calcutta; Byculla Royal Yatch and Bombay Clubs, Bombay; Madras Club, Madras; the Club of Western India, Poona; and the Sind Club, Karachi Weight for age, raised 21 lbs. Winners, once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs, oftener 14 lbs., extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., of the day 14 lbs. Galloways allowed 5 lbs, extra, G. R. 1 mile. Entrances 15th November 1890, Rs. 15; 1st December 1890, Rs. 30; 1st January 1891, Rs. 50; 1st February 1891, Rs. 100; with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start.

5TH RACE.—"All Horse Handicap."—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund.—For all horses, 5 furlongs. Entrance 15th November 1890, Rs. 30; 1st December 1890, Rs. 50; 1st January 1891, Rs. 100. Half forfeit for not accepting. The handicap to be published by the 5th February. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Five horses in separate interests to start, or Rs. 500 only will be given. If only two horses start, Rs. 250 only will be given.

6TH RACE.—"The Gaye Cup."—A Silver Cup, value Rs. 500, from the Gaye Testimonial Fund. A Handicap for all Arabs. 1 mile. Entrance 15th November 1890, Rs. 30; 1st December 1890, Rs. 60; and 1st January 1891, Rs. 90. With a starting Sweepstakes of Rs. 50. Handicap to be published by the 5th February.

SECOND DAY.—TUESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1891.

1ST RACE.—"The Turf Club Cup."—Rs. 1,500 from the Fund. A Handicap for all Arabs and Country-breds. 1¼ miles. Entrance 15th November 1890, Rs. 30; 1st December 1890, Rs. 100; 1st January 1891, Rs. 200. Half forfeit only if struck out by the 15th January. Handicap to be published by the 5th February 1890. Winners after the publication of weight once 4 lbs. twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs., extra. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each Horse declared to start. The second horse to get half of the entrances, and the third to receive Rs. 200 out of the starting stakes.

2ND RACE.—"His Highness Aga Khan's Purse."—Rs. 500 for all Maiden Arabs. The scale of weight by the express wish of the donor to be as follows:—3 years 7st. 4lbs.; 4 years 7st. 12lbs.; 5 years 8st. 5lbs.; 6 years 8st. 12lbs.; and 7 years 9st. 0lbs. Winners once 5lbs., twice and oftener 7lbs., extra. Winner of the Derby 5lbs. extra penalty; R. C. Entrance 15th November 1890, Rs. 30; 1st December 1890, Rs. 50; 1st January 1891, Rs. 100; and 1st February 1891, Rs. 200; with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Four horses in different interests to start, or the purse will be withheld.

3RD RACE.—"The Melton Stakes."—Rs. 500 (Rs. 250 subscribed by dealers and Rs. 250 from the Fund), for all Arab ponies landed after the 1st September, 1890. Weight for age and inches raised 7 lbs. The winner of a race of the value of Rs. 500, one stone extra. ½ mile. Entrance 1st January 1891, Rs. 20; 1st February 1891, Rs. 30; with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 50; for each pony declared to start. Only ponies actually imported by and being the property of dealers who subscribe, and ponies which are purchased from the stables that subscribe, will be allowed to enter.

4TH RACE.—"The Second Dealers' Plate."—By subscription about Rs. 1,000. For Maiden Arabs landed after the 15th September 1890. Only horses actually imported by and being the property of dealers who subscribe, and horses which are purchased from the stables that subscribe, will be allowed to enter. Entrance 15th December 1890, Rs. 30; 1st January 1891, Rs. 75; 1st February 1891, Rs. 100; and when the race will close with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. The second horse to receive Rs. 200 from stakes and the third horse to save his stakes:—Weight, 3 years old, 14 hands 7st. 9lbs.; 4 years old, 14 hands 8st. 4lbs.; 5 years old, 14 hands 8st. 9lbs.; 6 years old, 14 hands 8st. 12lbs. One pound extra for every ¼ of an inch above 14 hands up to 14-3; above that height to carry the same weight as 14-3, and 2lbs allowed for every ¼ of an inch below 14 hands. 1¼ mile.

5TH RACE.—"Selling Race."—Rs. 300 from the Fund; for Maiden Arabs 10st. 7lbs. The winner to be sold for Rs. 1,200; if entered to be sold for less than Rs. 1,200, 4lbs., allowed for every Rs. 100 less. Lowest selling price to be not less than Rs. 500. Distance 5 furlongs. Entrance Rs. 20, to be made at 7 a.m. the day before the race.

6TH RACE.—"A free Handicap for all Horses."—Rs. 500 from the Fund. Entrance to be made by 7 a.m. the day before the race. Handicap will be published at the race stand by 10 a.m. Acceptance to be in the box at the appointed hour along with other declarations.

A starting Sweepstake of Rs. 20 for each horse declared to start. 5 furlongs.

4 horses in *bona fide* different interests to start, or half the public money will be given.

THIRD DAY.—THURSDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1891.

1ST RACE.—"Selling Race."—Rs. 300 from the Fund, for all Arabs 10st. 7lbs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,200; if entered to be sold for less than Rs. 1,200, 4lbs., allowed for every Rs. 100 less. Lowest selling price to be not less than Rs. 500. Distance 5 furlongs. Entrance Rs. 20, to be made at 7 a.m. the day before the race.

2ND RACE.—"Mahomedan Cup."—Rs. . Presented by a few Mahomedan gentlemen of Bombay. A Handicap for all Arabs and Bombay Presidency Country-breds. The Handicap to be published on or before the day before the race. Top weight not to exceed 11st. Distance 1¾ miles. * Entrance 15th November 1890, Rs. 30; 1st December 1890, Rs. 50; 1st January 1891, Rs. 100. When the race will close with a Sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Five horses in *bona fide* different interests to start or the Cup will be withheld.

3RD RACE.—"Selling Race."—Rs. 500. For all horses. Winner to be sold for Rs. 2,000. Top weight 9st. 7lbs; 7lbs, allowed for every Rs. 500 under Rs. 2,000. ¼ mile. Entrance Rs. 30. To close and name at 7 a.m. the day before the Race.

4TH RACE.—"The Zoroastrian Purse."—Rs. presented by a few Parsee gentlemen of Bombay. For all Maiden Arabs that have landed after the 1st September 1889. Weight for age. Winner of a race value Rs. 1,000 in addsd money once 3 lbs., twice 5lbs, oftener 7 lbs. extra. Horses landed after 1st September 1890, allowed 7 lbs. Entrance 15th November 1890, Rs. 30; 1st December 1890, Rs. 60; 1st January 1891, Rs. 120; 1st February 1891, Rs. 150. When the race will close with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Distance R. C. and a distance.

5TH RACE.—"Arab Selling Race."—Rs. 500. For all horses that have started in the 2nd Dealer' Plate. 1st 2nd, and 3rd horse excluded. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,200. Weight 10 st. 7 lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 under Rs. 1,200. ¼ mile. Entrance Rs. 30. To close and name at 7 a.m. the day before the race.

FOURTH DAY.—SATURDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1891

1ST RACE'—"The Winners' Handicap."—Rs. 500 from the Fund, for all Arabs and Country-breds that have started during the meeting. Forced for winners (Galloways, ponies and G. R. Races excepted) at Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 respectively, vide Rule 153, W. I. T. Club Rules, for each race won, optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 25. Nominations of horses to be sent by 7 a. m. the day before the race. The Handicap to be published by 10 a.m. and declaration as to starting at the appointed hour. 2 miles.

2ND RACE.—"The Consolation Stakes."—Rs. 300 from the Fund. A Handicap for all Arabs and C. B.'s that have been beaten during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 30. Half forfeit. Entrances &c., as in the Winners' Handicap. 1 mile Rs. 100 extra will be given if the Funds admit.

3RD RACE.—"The Corinthian Stakes."—Rs. 500 from the Fund. Terms for this race will be published hereafter.

4TH RACE.—"A Selling Race for all Ponies."—13-2. Rs. 500 from the Fund, with a starting sweep of Rs. 25 for each pony declared to start. Rs. 2,000 to carry 10 st. 7 lbs. off for every Rs. 500 below that price. Lowest selling price to be not less than Rs. 500. Half mile. To close and name the day before the race at 7 a.m.

5TH RACE.—"Selling Race for all Galloways."—13-3 and under. Rs. 500 from the Fund, with a starting sweep of Rs. 25 for each Galloway declared to start. Rs. 2,000 to carry 10 st. 7 lbs., allowed for every Rs. 500 below that price. Lowest selling price to be not less than Rs. 500. 1 mile. To close and name the day before the race at 7 a.m.

In the above two Races 5 horses in separate interests to start or half the public money will be given.

6TH RACE.—"The Byculla Cup."—Value Rs. 500, with Rs. 500 in specie which will not be given unless 5 or more start in separate interests. Presented by the members of the Byculla Club. A Handicap for all Arabs. 1¼ miles. Entries 1st January 1891, Rs. 100. Handicap to be published the day before the race. Half forfeit, with a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 100, second horse to save his stake.

* Half forfeit of entrance if declared by the 15th January 1891.

BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTUR

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

CERTAIN experiments of considerable interest have recently been made in France, which had for their first object to determine the number of shots which might be fired in rapid succession before the men were obliged to stop from fatigue. The best marksmen of two battalions were selected,—16 armed with the Gras rifle, and 10 with the Lebel—and these, in field kit marched 4 kilos, in bad weather to the ground. The object represented 15 men standing at a distance of a few inches from one another, and the marksmen were placed 300 metres from it. Each had 250 cartridges at at his disposal, and when his rifle became heated, which happened between the twentieth and twenty-fifth shot, another was handed to him by an attendant. The men were allowed to choose their own positions, and selected the kneeling one. In the result it appeared that these carefully selected men were obliged to cease firing—with the Gras rifle (average) after 148·6 shots and with the Lebel after 154·2. The mean time occupied in the first case was more than 12 minutes, and in the latter 10 minutes, and the hits were respectively only 8·1 and 8·6 per cent. A number of the men were instructed to rest the arm, not in the usual manner, but on the biceps; but these, after the fortieth shot, were obliged to abandon that position, and to secure ease by placing the stock in the hollow of the shoulder. A subsequent medical inspection showed that the muscular fatigue was greater with the Gras than with the Lebel. Other trials with like purpose were made, and it was shown that, with very rapid fire, the hits were proportionately few. A final trial was made with the purpose of determining the relative value of the fire of good marksmen and those of moderate skill, from which it appeared that, with a large number of shots, the former made at 400 metres 24·47 per cent. of hits, and the latter 1180, and at 500 metres respectively 21·7 and 12·6 per cent., a result which shows clearly enough the great value of musketry training.

In an essay on "The Naval History of France and England," M. Xavier Raymond observes:—"Naval power depends on three things, each of which is indispensable to the vitality, so to speak, of the Navy. These three things are material wealth, an active and progressive industry, and, lastly, a hardy and enterprising seafaring population. The third element can only exist where the merchant navy is flourishing and vigorous." There was a time, as Sir Geoffrey Hornby pointed out recently, when the law not only compelled every merchant-ship to carry apprentices, but insisted that two-thirds of the crew of every British merchant-ship should be British subjects. Hence it followed that whatever might be the number of seamen serving in the merchant-ships, two-thirds at least of that number were British bred. There was a certainty, therefore, at all times of that hardy and enterprising seafaring population which the French author insists is one of the elements of a Sea Power. And up to the present time, although the navigation laws have been repealed, and the breed of seamen in our merchant-ships is an unknown quantity, yet there has still been a reserve, if not always of the best quality. But now, should the new movement gain ground, even this may be taken away, and a condition of affairs arise which the country can scarcely regard with equanimity.

"More important even than the size of the Navy," says Captain Mahan in "The Influence of Sea Power upon History," "is the question of ist institutions, favouring a healthful spirit and activity, and providing for rapid development in time of war by an adequate reserve of men and of ships, and by measures for drawing out the general reserve power of the nation." If our great Steamship Companies find themselves obliged in their fight with "the new unionism" to follow the example of the Union Line, the reserve of seamen wanted to place our Navy on a war-footing will soon become difficult to find. "We stand or fall," says the *Times*, "according as we maintain our sea power, or allow it to decay;" and who will be so bold as to deny the truth of this statement? Yet, with the loss of a reserve of seamen, how long will our sea power remain? In these circumstances, would it not be wise and statesmanlike of the authorities to at once proclaim that no man will be accepted in the the Royal Naval Reserve or Volunteers who is a member of at trade-union? Such a measure would have many advantages; it would undoubtedly give the Reserve an importance in the eyes of shipowners which it does not now possess, and it would receive the support of the party whose opinions are voiced by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in which paper we read that all kinds of labourers should belong to some union "with the exception of State servants."

During the German occupation, and especially at the siege of Paris, the French Fleet, becoming useless at sea, embodied a portion of its gunners and blue-jackets, who did good service at Mont Valerien and elsewhere on land. The *Avenir Militaire*, however, in a long article by a naval writer, argues that, in the next siege, the Fleet may assist in a different and more effective way. Even if the Government should not accede to the project of turning Paris into a "seaport," the Seine has already been so deepened that ships with a draught of 7 metres come up to Rouen, and of 3 metres to Paris; and now, near the Pont des Saints-Peres, ships from London and Algiers may be seen, carrying as much as 400 or 500 tons of merchandise. In short, says our contemporary, armoured gunboats of the *Fusee* type could reach Paris, and coast-defence ships like the Tonnerie and armoured cruisers like the Dupuy de Lome might come up as far as Rouen. These are not the types of boats proposed to bar the approach of an enemy by the river and to render the passage of it impossible, but they illustrate the idea of providing heavily armed floating batteries of a special construction. It is also suggested to deepen the canal from St. Denis to La Villette, so that it might be traversed and patrolled by these armoured batteries, and thus, as a defence, might replace the enceinte from the Point-du-Jour to the spot where the canal and the wall meet. On this point, however, the editor of the *Avenir* differs from his naval writer. It is contended that the system of defence here proposed might be applied upon the Marne as well as upon the Seine, if the former river were deepened at one particular place.

A great deal has been written about the smokeless powder which has been adopted for the French, German, and Austrian Armies. The French have a powder of their own, and it is said to be a very good powder too. So is the German and Austrian, but the latter has from all accounts a serious defect, which the military authorities of the two countries have been making uneasy endeavours to conceal. The powder has too great a force of expansion, and cracks the 7-mm. Mannlicher barrel. After long deliberation it was decided at Berlin and Vienna that the powder must be adopted notwithstanding; but it was also resolved that the Mannlichers must have new barrels. These are being manufactured with as much expedition and secrecy as possible. It is stated, however, that the re-armament of the Austrian and German forces cannot possibly be effected within less than two years. How about our own smokeless powder now being experimented upon with such very necessary secrecy? Is it to necessitate new barrels for our new rifles? Some think, no doubt, that we do not make very rapid progress in these matters. But it must be admitted that, with the experiences of the Continent before us, there are grounds to justify a little caution before rushing off at a tangent in favour of any new idea which scientists and others may propound.

It is estimated that there are now no less than 145 different kinds of guns in the British services, and 65 kinds are in use in the Navy. With few exceptions, each gun has its separate ammunition and more than one kind of projectile, added to which there are now several kinds of torpedoes and torpedo discharge-tubes. If some sort of trouble does not arise over this matter in war-time it will be a wonder. It is very necessary that there should be no delay in bringing about an alteration for the better in this respect. A correspondent who writes to us on the subject says:—"They are just removing our 'Early English' torpedoes and supplying us with 'Norman' ditto, which necessitates a change in the tubes. When we get into harbour next time they will probably give us something a trifle more modern—not to say '*fin de siecle*' all at once, but 'Georgian,' possibly—and this will cause more changes, worry, and expense. Such are some of the results of scientific improvement."

The Russian manœuvres at Rowno have brought to light, a correspondent says, numerous defects in the army administration. Dragomiroff's staff, for instance, were often completely ignorant of the whereabouts of one or more divisions. The commissariat and forage departments proved very bad, in some cases neither the men nor the horses could eat the food served out to them. Gurko's troops received biscuits that were full of maggots, and, as nothing was forthcoming to replace these, the men had to go hungry. The field telegraph was very defective, and the field ovens turned out complete failures. The troops on the march found no provision made for them in the way of the necessary vehicles for provender. The Grand Duke Nicholas was obliged to telegraph to the Governor of Volhynien to warn him that in consequence of the difficulties caused by the carelessness of the administration, it was probable that the troops would not be able to reach Rowno on the appointed day.

NOTICES.

Stephens Inks
BEST IN THE WORLD.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.
GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

PIESSE & LUBIN PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

Rowland's Odonto
Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor
A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the ace and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any chemist or druggist for Rowland's articles. of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

IMPROVES	... Complexions.
PREVENTS	... Fever.
PREVENTS	... Sea Sickness.
CURES ...	... Skin Diseases.
CURES ...	... Liver Affections.
CURES ...	... Rheumatism.
CURES ...	... Indigestion.
CURES ...	... Headache.
CURES ...	... Biliousness.

It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water makes a cooling and refreshing drink.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH improves the Complexion.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Indigestion.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Biliousness.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Headache.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Rheumatism.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Skin & Liver Affections.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH prevents Fever.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Loss of Appetite.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH a boon to Ladies.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH invaluable in every Nursery.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA.
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
NOTICE.—Abbey's Effervescent Potash can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India, or from the Wholesale Agents, CHARLES COX & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co., at Rs. 2 per large bottle, including V.-P. Post. Shopkeepers can obtain wholesale rates upon application. (235c—c.)
May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow street.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND
LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.
Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

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BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., GILLANDERS & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
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TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.
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SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application
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DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

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GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY
COD LIVER EXTRACT in WINE & SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY Dr VIVIEN of PARIS
VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS &c.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure,
Do not be induced to accept *any* other ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.
GRATEFULLY SOOTHING
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGIST'D TRADE MK.
Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.
Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.
Be sure you have *NEW* oil!
EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality. 26s.	Fine quality we can produce. 35s.

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LADIES' WALKING BOOTS, ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved...	... 18s. 6d.
Very superior	... 21s. 6d.
Finest possible quality	... 26s. 6d.
Satin Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	... 10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes ...	... 5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French Heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	... 4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS,
(*Registered*)
with specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.
LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.
Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.
The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.
A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.
Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.
Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

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THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills
have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.
The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.
Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D. 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.
LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.
Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.
ASTHMA & CATARRH CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE of Iron, cinchona & *of soluble meat*
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,
Sold in Paris by J FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Arnoud
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Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

IS

THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA,
FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE,
CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic*; hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous. People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Direc- "tors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chloro- "dyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the *only* known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Chlorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodic for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick, and bounding one to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or, failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,

"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters,*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).—RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okoum, *July 25th*, 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, Founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th*, 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST, OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"LE CAILLON, *May 25th*, 1873.

"DEAR SIR,

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying to the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN." "Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

70, KENNINGTON PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

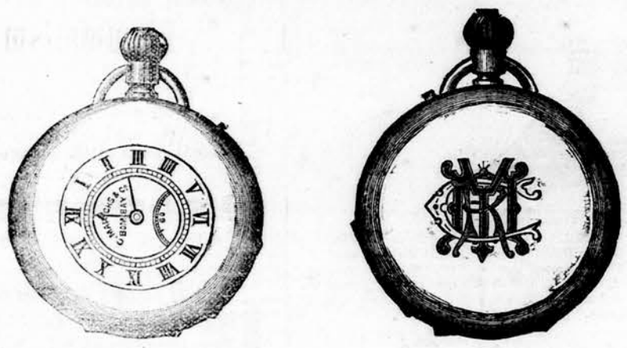
Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 6, and Rs 10.

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government, authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

HIGH CLASS
ENGLISH MADE
PRESENTATION WATCHES



GOLD

Thorough English-made Watch, containing the finest English works, ¾ plate, chronometer balance, isochronous hair-spring, jewelled in 19 jewels, 2½ oz. gold highly finished case: a magnificent watch.

	Rs.
1st quality, English-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	460
Ditto Crystal Face	420
1st Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	350
Ditto Crystal Face	320
2nd Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	210
Ditto Crystal Face	180

SILVER

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